RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 98 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer." Kandi.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
29 "	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,993
31st "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 "	CHINA ..		7,952
21st "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th "	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd "	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
20th April	KIDDERPOREx	China & Japan
8th May	JEYPOREx ..	China & Japan.
15th "	ATLANTIC MARUx ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. commencing at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

x Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
28th April	KAROA	East & S. Africa
28th "	BARODA ..	Busreh viz Karachi and P. Gulf
30th "	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
1st May	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
3rd "	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru	7098	18 April	29 April
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 April	12 May
*Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 "
Muroran Maru	5374	19 "	2 June
*Awa Maru	6028	28 "	11 "

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG. AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	27 "	4 April
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	12 April.	27 "
Honolulu Maru..	G. Fujita	5,751	12 "	24 "
Serbistan	R.Yoshimori	3,074	16 "	29 "
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	26 "	30 "
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	9 May	23 May

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 21150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay,
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD LAHORE.
Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.
DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.
Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.
Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.
For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,862
£ 3,599,738
Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
196-197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22007.

'B. C. P. W." **ASVAN—** Best Nervine Tonic
"B. C. P. W." **PYREX—** Malaria Specific.
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, and at Sandhurst Road
GRANT ROAD. GIRGAUM.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT
A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	"	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	"	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	"	1,64,16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	"	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES
Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate
Write for Copy of Annual Report
THE
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1897
Bombay Offices:—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL Room No. 111.
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK for a Mill in the Suburbs. Must be good at typewriting and quick at figures. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating age, to Box No. 1312, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26485

AN ENGLISH TYPIST with out-door work. Pay Rs. 15. Apply with references to Box No. 1345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3083

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—All to know that NURI, Medicated T[illegible] powder, Marvellous specific; littl[illegible] bed vigorously cures all toothpain[illegible] one. Post Extra, PATEL BRO[illegible] Druggists, Chira Bazar, Bombay.
T R3082

SILKS COMPLETE SUIT LENGTH 3½ yds. by 54in., most durable and decent for Rs. 7-8. RETURNED IF UNAPPROVED. Limited stock. The BENARES INDUSTRIES, LTD., Benares.
T R3033

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 9, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay Chronicle,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD,

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1926 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th April, 1926 to 12th May, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.
H H SAWYER.
Manager[illegible]
Secrs. and Treasurers

Bombay, 23rd April 1926.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after 17th May, 1926, during Office hours.
C26484

TENDER FOR W. I. BEDSTEADS FOR HOSTEL, G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Sealed Tenders for w.i. bedsteads required for the above building will be received by the Tata Engineering Company Ld., on or before 12 noon of 1st May 1926.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 per copy. Plans can be inspected during office hours.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay House, Fort.
C26486

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25008

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY No. 263 of 1922.

Re: RAMGOPAL LUDHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, lately carrying on business in the name of MAHADEV RAMGOPAL AND RAMGOPAL LUDHA and now Unemployed: An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th July, 1926. at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1926.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
C26499

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to reach the Dean's Office not later than 10th May, 1926, from Medical Graduates for the post of Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College and Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay. The post will be on a part-time basis with an honorarium of Rs 300 per mensem. The tenure will be for five years renewable indefinitely for similar periods and subject to six months' notice on either side. Applicants should furnish the following information:—

(a) Qualifications with dates of the same.
(b) Caste and sub-caste and nationality.
(c) Date of birth.
(d) Whether name registered under Medical Act VI of 1912.
(e) Details of previous experience, supported with copies of testimonials.

Y. G. NADGIR, M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 24th April, 1926.
C26496

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS MAVJI the Mortgagee of the undermentioned property of SHIVJI GHELABHAI PETHANI, KHIMJI THAKERSEY PETHANI and VIJPAR GHELABHAI PETHANI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, assessment, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered to be waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, wells, compounds, gardens, etc., standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mulund in the Registration Sub-District of South Salsette Dist. Thana, bearing entry No. 1041, Revision Survey No. 183, Pot No. 0, Falni No. 5 and containing by admeasurement 20 Gunthas or 2571½ sq. yds. or thereabouts including non-agricultural Survey No. 183 B and assessed at Rs. 0-13-3 for agricultural and Rs. 33 for non-agricultural assessment and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East G. I. P. Railway line and on or towards the West, South and North by the property of Javerbhai Narottamdas and Co., a firm.

Messrs. CHOKSEY AND CO.,
Attorneys at Law.
7 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C26497

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARGOVAN PITAMBER VYAS, late of Ghatkopar, Hindu Inhabitant, doing service, residing at the time of his death at Ghatkopar in the Thana District, ... Deceased.

Bai PARVATI, widow of Hargovan Pitamber Vyas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Bhuleshwar, Dawcodji Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Ninth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of April, 1926

Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26502

TENDERS.

JODHPUR RAILWAY.

SALE OF SCRAP.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Controller or Stores, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur by 1 p.m. of the 8th June, 1926, for the purchase of a variety of Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon scrap.

Tender Forms giving particulars of scrap available for sale and the usual conditions governing such sales, can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy from this office.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. E. DEMELLOW,
For Controller of Stores,
Jodhpur Railway.

Controller of Stores Office,
Jodhpur, dated 14th April, 1926.
C26498

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BAGS OF SAINT LOUIS LOAF SUGAR SHIPPED FOR BUSHIRE HARBOUR PER S. S. "BARDISTAN."

By the order of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Sidick Shustri and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Haji Ahdoon Nabi and Syed Abdulla Shirazi and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort. the following:—

200 bags of Saint Louis Loaf Sugar shipped for Bushire Harbour per s.s. "Bardistan."

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD WITH THE CINEMA THEATRE, BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES STANDING THEREON KNOWN AS THE WEST END CINEMA TOGETHER WITH ALL FURNITURE, FIXTURES, ELECTRICAL AND OTHER FITTINGS, MACHINERY, APPARATUSES AND OTHER ARTICLES LYING IN OR ABOUT THE SAID THEATRE AND PREMISES AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan, Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. K. D. and Bros., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at Nos. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the Insolvents, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, and of Bai Gulbai Rustomji Dorabji and Pirojbai Dadiba Dorabji, the surviving mortgagees in the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises situate at Khetwadi Main Road and particularly described in the Schedule below as also in the Cinema Theatre, buildings, and other structures known as the West End Cinema standing on the said premises together with all furniture, fixtures, electrical and other fittings machinery, apparatuses and other articles lying in or about the said Theatre and premises as a going concern.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the right, title and interest of the Insolvents, Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, and of Bai Goolbai Rustomji Dorabji and Pirojbai Dadiba Dorabji, the surviving Mortgagees in:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, hereditaments and premises, situate at Khetwadi Main Road, (being a portion of a large piece of land belonging to Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and Dr. Framroz Sorabji Joshi, the Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, deceased), in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,195 square yards or thereabouts (held under an undated Indenture of Lease the term whereof expires on the 30th day of May, 1926), together with the Cinema Theatre buildings and other structures standing thereon and known as the West End Cinema bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7387 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1660 (11 and 12) and Street Nos. K and 1K and bounded on the North, South and West by the property of the said landlords Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and Dr. Framroz Sorabji Joshi and on the East partly by another property of the said landlords and partly by the land belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the West side of the Road at Khetwadi Main Road, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,102 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 7392 (part of) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1641 to 1643, 1786 and 1787 and Street Nos. 181 to 183 and 50 to 54 and bounded on the North by Plot No. 31 of the Sandhurst Road Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the South by Plot No. 29 of the said Trustees on the East by the public road and on the West by the property firstly described. A right of way only is given on this plot of land.

THIRDLY:—All the furniture, fixtures, electrical and other fittings, machinery, apparatuses and other articles lying in or about the said theatre and premises.

For further particulars, details and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Assignee at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS SITUATE NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION AT GHATKOPER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanji Gokaldas, Maneklal Ugamsey and Govindji Harsey, the Receivers, appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No 400 of 1924, (Bai Mani, widow of Chatterbhuj Jivandas and others vs. Ruttonbai, widow of Shivlal Nimji and others) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction 36 valuable Building Plots situate at Ghatkoper near the G. I. P. Railway Station. The said plots form portions of a larger piece of land admeasuring 83,356 square yards or thereabouts more particularly described in the First Schedule in the particulars and conditions of sale. The approximate area of each Plot is mentioned against the number of the plot in the table contained in the Second Schedule mentioned in the particulars and conditions of sale. The said auction sale will be held on the premises at 9 o'clock a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd day of May, 1926. The plots will be put up for sale in the order in which the Auctioneers shall decide having regard to the desire of the bidders present.

The bids must be per square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Building Fort, Bombay, and Messrs. Pandia and Co., Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale can be had from the Auctioneers.

The inspection of title, deeds can be had at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
presents
WARNER Bros. Classics of the Screen
"LOVERS' LANE"
The screen version of America's most popular play
A fascinating Story of love and lovers
(Six Reels)
THE GRAND NATIONAL
On the Battle Ground of Aintree, Becker's Brook and its casualties—all in the chasing game
Jack Horner's memorable Win
The Race from Start to Finish.
SCAREM MUCH
A Mack Sennett Comedy Filled with Smiles, Giggles and laughter!
Here's Novelty! and laughter! and delightful entertainment!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Includes
THE LINCOLNSHIRE
The Cambridge & Oxford Boat Race.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
A TREAT FOR THOSE WHO LIKE THE BEST.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"LIGHT OF ASIA"
India's Own Masterpiece
featuring
SEETA DEVI
As Princess Gopa.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
SECOND WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
DON Q SON OF ZORRO
The Greatest Stunt Creation Fairbanks has ever offered!
A Thriller de-luxe of a generation "Bull-Whip"!

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SIR HALL CAINE'S
Famous Novel
THE CHRISTIAN
A Drama that challenges the sincerity of modern Christianity.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
WEDNESDAY, 28th April 1926 at 8-30 P. M.
MANAPMAN
AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Booking as usual.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
2nd INSTALMENT.
"RAMAYANA"
Sita proves her fidelity to her husband, Rama y going into the fire and coming out unhurt.
TUESDAY, there is a HANUMAN JAYANTI Show begins from 2 o'clock.
LET'S GO.
NEXT WEEK:—
NALA & DAMAYANTI.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1, M. P. Baria Buildins, Pydhony Bombay.
2, Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.

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MACHINERY STOVES
CLUBWALA & Co
SANITARY WARE
NEAR PETIT LIBRARY BASTION RO. FORT BOMBAY

No. 4 Edinburgh

I hie me forth into the rain and have much wetness thrust upon me.

Dinner with G. soon cheered me he being a man of few words and fine whisky.

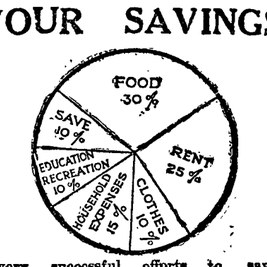
Which accounted, I suppose, for a sense of extreme well-being and ineffable peace, from which I was aroused by Grandfather in the corner chiming the hour of midnight. G. stirred, pulled out his chein until his Gold "SPECIAL" appeared, looked at it, at Grandfather, at me, nodded and drowsed off again.

Another West End Right by the Grandfather Clock! Good enough!

Catalogues Free

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
The "SPECIAL"
18-ct. Gold,
Rs. 160.

YOUR SAVINGS



Every successful efforts to save money involves two important elements—First, the Start, and Second, Keeping persistently and systematically at it.

Decide how much you should lay aside each month from your income. Make your Thrifty Self fight a winning battle against your old Spending Self.

CENTRAL BANK will be your ally, Happiness and Independence your reward, and your Pass-book the history of your achievements.

Ask for our Savings Bank Rules.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HALF A CENTURY
- RENOWNED -
BATLIWALLA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND AGUE PILLS
FOR
Malaria Influenza, Kala-Azar, Hay and Jungle Fevers.
SHAPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Managing Director.
Apply for Price List.
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LIMITED
Sayani Road, P. O. Cadell Road
BOMBAY, 14.
Tel. Add.: "Cawashapur," Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

April, 26.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point lower to 3 points higher in old crop and 4 to 6 points up in New crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 2 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 24th instant as under:—

"Good tone despite favourable weather prospects."

Report of Messrs Thomas Smith and Co., agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

The course of prices will be dominated by the course of events in connection with the Coal Miners Crisis. The latest reports to hand state that the position has reached a difficult stage. The fact that the Miners (Workers) Federation has convened a meeting for the 29th April to consider their course of action does not make the situation look too hopeful.

Although a small advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 3 higher with Broach A. May at Rs. 332 1/2. At the opening session Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the values advanced to Rs. 335 1/4. Around this level Shroffs were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 332 1/2. On Liverpool opening quotations being lower than expected the the market further gave way to Rs. 330 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 330 1/2. At Secori the market opened at Rs. 335 1/2 and improving to Rs. 332 1/2 on scattered buying closed quiet at Rs. 332. Shroffs were moderate sellers.

F. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 338 and improved to Rs. 340 3/4 on buying by Commission Houses. On selling by Japanese and Commission Houses the market dropped to Rs. 336 and closed at Rs. 336 1/2. Fine Oomra May opened Rs. 309 1/2 and going up to Rs. 311 on shroffs buying declined to Rs. 305 on general selling and closed at Rs. 306. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 314 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 316 1/2 on Exports buying, and closed at Rs. 311 Commission and Japanese House were sellers. F. G. Bengal May and July were quoted R. 241 and Rs. 248 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull and the demand was very poor.

To-day's tenders are 600 Bs. Punjab/American 100 Bs. Dhollera and 100 Bs. Kalagin. Total tenders unto date are 8,100 Bs. Punjab/American 2,000 Bs. Dhollera, 500 Bs. Kalagin and 400 Bs. Broach in all 11,000 Bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May	332
Fully Good Broach July/August	337½
Fully Good Bengal May	239
Fully Good Bengal July	246½
Fine Oomra May	306½
Fine Oomra July	311½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M.G. Bengal Superfine 272, Fine 257, F. Good 247, Good 240.

M. G. Surat Superfine 412, Fine 407, F. Good 397, Good 387.

M. G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 320, Fine 310, F. Good 295.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine 355, Fine 345, of Good 330.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 Superfine 343, Fine 333, F. Good 318.

M. G. Broach No. 2 Superfine 353, Fine 347, F. Good 337, Good329.

M. G. Punjab/American Superfine 367, Fine 357, F. Good 347, Good 337.

M. G. Naosari Superfine 432. Fine 427, F. Good 417, Good 407.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May	330
Fully Good Broach July/August	336
Fully Good Bengal May	241
Fully Good Bengal July	248
Fine Oomra May	306
Fine Oomra July	310

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th April, 26

Cotton	10.652 Bs.
Wheat	17.315 Cwts.
Linseed	2.979 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	456 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	34 Cwts.
Poppyseed	536 Cwts.
Groundnuts	5.282 Cwts.
Castorseed	7.309 Cwts.
Rice	3.603 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1.267 Cwts.
Cottonseed	8.224 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	548 Cwts.
Juwar	4.037 Cwts.
Masur	Nil
Barley	355 Cwts.
Bajri	1.447 Cwts.
Coal	2.002 Tons.

WHEN AT
SIMLA,
MAHABLESHWAR
AND
MATHERAN
Messrs. POHLOMAL
News Agency, SIMLA,
Messrs. MAHABLESHWAR STORES & PHARMACY,
Main Steet, MAHABLESHWAR
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MATHERAN.
Will supply:
DAILY and SUNDAY
"CHRONICLE"
AT ONE ANNA.
Read "CRONICLE" for News and Views.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay April 22

In full-pressed Bales.	24-4-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,87,550	2,79,090
Central India ..	897	3,46,551	3,09,915
Barsi and Nagar ..	703	1,99,106	1,85,044
Hyderabad-Gaorani	61	70,902	93,083
Berar	1,093	4,59,377	5,42,643
Central Provinces ..	651	2,34,946	2,49,060
Total Oomras ..	3,405	15,92,832	16,57,944
Dholera	1,262	2,07,145	1,52,240
N.W. Provinces ..	97	1,27,360	1,30,148
Rajputana	522	94,069	61,3 3
Sind-Punjab ..	1,061	2,67,520	3,47,849
Broach	631	3,06,644	3,33,893
Coompta & Dharwar	2,935	58,148	68,408
Westerns-Northerns	963	38,844	41,554
Coconada	5	1,496	1,068
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	4	12,600	13,180
Persian	22	2,133	3,871
American	308	2,063	9,016
Egyptian and African	347	42,318	35,925
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		2,601	3,187
Total	10,652	27,63,476	28,55,867

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	1st Sept. to 22th April. 24-4-26	This year	Last year
Europe	3,736	4,21,676	4,73,931
Japan & China ..	14,616	13,61,494	12,80,297
Coast Ports ..		20,551	13,480
Up country by Rail ..		63,031	9,657
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		51,531	46,202
Total ..	18,422	19,08,286	18,23,561

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London April 21.

Total in Sight 15,230,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 367,000 bales
East Indian Visible Supply 32,000 bales
American Visible Supply 3,970,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 303,000 bales.
Total Sales 37,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 900 bales.
East Indian Stock 23,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 6,300 bales.
East Indian Imports 1,000 bales
East Indian Speculation 100 bales
American Afloat 80,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 13,000 bales
Total Afloat 158,000 bales.
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 231,000 bales.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26.

Bengal Superfine M.G.	275	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	260	.....
Bengal F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	255	.....
Punjab-Americans F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	345	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	345	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	330	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330/95	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	300/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	300/15	303
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	290	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	290	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	350	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	340	330
Muthia Fine M.G.	270	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	260	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	350	.....
Westerns M.G.	320	.....
Westerns M.G	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	360	.....
Cambodia F.G. M.G.	390	.....
Navsari F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Surat F.G. M.G.	400	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F.G. M.G.	340	.....
Dhollera F.G. M.G.	330	.....
Kalagin F.G. M.G	.....	.....

GOLD.

Bombay, April 26.

Ready:—21/9
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/9/0 At 6 p.m. 21/8/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/10/3. At 6 p.m 21/9/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening Rs. 0/0/0.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 26.

Ready:—69.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/12, Lowest 63/6, Highest. 69/2. At 6 p.m. 68/13
Vaida Visak:—Opening 67/12, At 6 p.m. 68/11.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—At 6 p.m. 0/6/6
Vaida Visak:—At 6 p.m. 1/2/6
Tone:—Market steady.

METAL REPORT.

London April 21.

Tin Block £277 1/2.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
16 5/8 Apl/May. Buyers.
16 5/8 May/June Buyers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
30 May/Aug. Sellers.
30/4 1/2 Sep/Dec. Paid.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, April 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	55 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	56 12 0
Copper, German	2	58 8 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Coppper Germtn	1¼	60 0 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	1¾	61 0 0
Copper American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 0 0
Panchteka joint	.....	25 8 0
Copper English Bars		56 8 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Khai		68 8 0
Lead Rangoon		26 8 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
Koger Brass Metal		53 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	52 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		52 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		60 0 0
American Copper, 3/4		59 0 0
American Copper 1 to 1½		61 0 0
English Copper 3/4		57 8 0
English Copper 1		59 0 0

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7 0
Finix	No. 6½	0 7 3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8 0
David	No. 10½	0 9 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9 3
Tricumdas	No 10½	0 9 6
Currimbhoy	No 12½	0 9 6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 9 9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 9 9
Kilachand	No 20½	0 10 9
Japan	No. 20	0 12 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6
Japan	No. 40	1 3 6
Japan	No. 42½	1 5 3

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Apr. 26.

Java Sugar Ready prices have improved by about 2 to 4 annas per cwt. in Saturday's closing Price-Levels. Kanta in the Local Market remains inactive to-day being Chaudash of Suklapak.

Our Forward Market has also evidenced an improving tendency, recording a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in the Prices for all positions of Java and B. R. H. Beet Sugar except March Shipment for Java Sugar.

The Market will remain entirely (Kanta and Soda) closed to-morrow being Chaitri Poonam, a Hindu Holiday.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16/6 Per Cwt.
Shipment March, Sh. 16/6 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 15/9 Per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 15/3 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 15/6 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
P. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16 Per Cwt.
Shipment March, Sh. 16 Per Cwt. F.B.H.

FRAMJI PETIT SPG. AND MFG CO.

BOMBAY, April 24.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 359 Hornby Road, Bombay, when Sir D. M. Petit presided.

The director's report for the year ending December 31st, 1925, showed a loss of Rs. 1,39,470-7-7. The report states as follows:—

A BAD YEAR.

The year under report has proved worse than the preceding one in point of depressed conditions of business in general and of the cotton mill industry in particular. Throughout the year the demand for Cloth and Yarn was very poor and in addition the Industry had to face keen Japanese competition, which resulted in a big accumulation of stocks of the Bombay Mills with a consequent decline in prices. Your Directors left nothing undone to keep their stocks moving by meeting the market at current rates. They did not deem it advisable to allow their stocks to accumulated to a large proportion in anticipation of higher prices, as the circumstances did not warrant them to do so. To aggravate the situation, during the latter part of the year, the mill operatives of Bombay went on strike, which, though instrumental in reducing the stocks of the mills, did not have the effect of improving the prices of Cloths and Yarns, as the demand was limited. The Mills had on the other hand to incur overhead charges during the time, which augmented their losses, our loss having increased on this account approximately by Rs. 70,000. Your Directors regret that owing to these adverse factors, they could not show a better result of the working of your Mill in spite of their best endeavours.

The report was duly adopted. Messrs. J. B. Petit and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors for the current year and auditors were re-appointed.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

That aching back!

Is a dull, throbbing backache making you miserable? Are you tortured with rheumatic pains, stiffness and hard swellings in your joints or limbs? Do the sharp stabs of lumbago attack your back? Is there annoying urinary disorder? Are you feeling tired and worn out, nervous, irritable and depressed? Then look to your kidneys!

The kidneys are the blood filters, and should they slacken in their work, the blood becomes poisoned and your entire system is upset. Backache and sharp, knife-like twinges begin to distress you; your head aches, you have dizzy spells, bladder trouble and sleeplessness.

Don't wait for further signs of kidney disease. Help your weakened kidneys before it is too late. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine will *prevent*, as well as relieve, kidney and bladder complaints. Doan's Pills have helped thousands. They should just as surely help you.

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE.
We are the largest manufacturers of Galvanized, Steel, Brass and Copper Wove Wire and Wire Netting.
Prices on Application:
A FRANCIS & CO.,
43, Moti Seal St., CALCUTTA

ASK For HADENSA
THE SURE PILE CURE
Rs 2/4 per tube large size

That Ulcerated Leg
will heal up when the blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"My Leg is now well."
Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Rydo, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."
Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.
Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BUY THE BEST
KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST
GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
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is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

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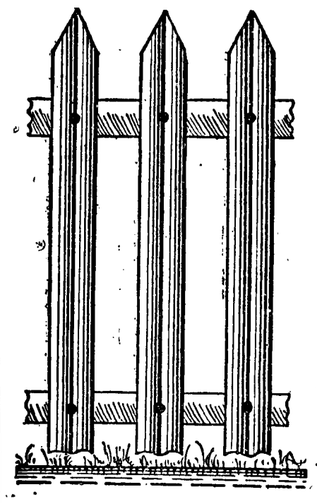

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ASTROLOGER, who predicted Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual reading (Monthly detail), Rs. 2. For businessmen (Weekly detail), One year; Rs. 10. Complete life-reading, (Daily) 500. For other particulars, Apply to:—THE MANAGER, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, Chittoor District. *'Correspondence in English only.'*

THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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Government Security

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RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS 1922-1924.

PROFIT Rs. 51,00,000

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED

ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES: Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000 per annum.
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The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by

NEW BUSINESS	1923—Rs. 1,74,00,000
	1924—Rs. 2,37,00,000
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NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST. PROFITABLY IN A LIFE POLICY. *For full particulars apply to:*

THE MANAGER,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Economic & Financial Review

PURCHASE OF STORES.

BY "KRISTODAS."

It is not for the first time that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had a discussion with a Member of the Government of India regarding the question of the purchase of stores. They have been keeping the question alive not only by such discussions but also by representations sent time after time to the Government. The result of it all is not that we have arrived at the goal but that a good progress has been made in that direction. The fundamental question with regard to this issue is what was put forward in a resolution in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Jinnah and what has been put forward time after time by the Committee of the Indian Chamber, viz., that all the tenders for stores for the Government of India must be invited in this country and the rates must be in rupees or whatever may be the currency at the time of this country. The Government have on one pretext or another either shelved the question or tried to put off the evil day, but the reasons advanced appear more or less in the nature of bureaucratic platitudes meant to evade what they do not approve. The Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra referred the Committee of the Chamber to the reply given by him to Mr. Sarfaraz Hussein Khan in the Legislative Assembly. The Committee had evidently studied this reply and Mr. Lalji Naranji had in his preliminary speech given a thoroughly satisfactory reply to it. The Committee were in fact unable to understand how there could be any sacrifice of economy in accepting such lowest satisfactory tenders and wanted an explanation from the Hon. Member in Charge of Industries how any sacrifice was really entailed if the policy recommended by the Chamber and the Legislative Assembly were adopted. Apparently Sir B. N. Mitra had nothing more to say with regard to the economic aspect of the question but observed that Provincial Governments of Governors' Provinces have now full powers in regard to the purchase of stores required by them and that if the Governments were satisfied that the system of rupee tenders was desirable in regard to such purchases there was nothing to prevent them from taking action in that direction. This is tantamount to shelving responsibility by the Government of India, for, I am not at least so optimistic as to think that the Provincial Governments will, so long as the present Stores Purchase Rules are in force, move quicker than the Government of India and adopt a policy which the latter hesitate to accept for the time being.

"HIMALAYAN INDIFFERENCE."

The new set of Stores Purchase Rules recommended by the Indian Merchants' Chamber about a year and a half back have not been accepted by the Government of India, nor has any other reply than a mere acknowledgment been vouchsafed to them. The reason adduced by Sir B. N. Mitra for this Himalayan indifference is that the Rules were based on the acceptance of the system of rupee tenders. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the Government of India themselves are averse to looking favourably upon any set of rules which are based upon the acceptance of the principle of rupee tenders. If so, it was merely evading the issue to refer the business community and representatives of the people in the Assembly to the Provincial Governments. Our administrators, whether British or Indian, are inclined to be overcautious whenever any questions relating to India's welfare, progress or self-respect are concerned. A question which can be and is solved in a short time by self-governing Dominions, as I pointed out from some instances last week, takes not only months but years for the decision of the Government in this country! It can be understood that the Government of India too must be feeling themselves helpless with regard to this question as the powerful *vested interests* of British manufacturers are there to oppose any change in the present policy which may encroached upon the practical monopoly at present in the way of orders from the High Commissioner for India.

ORDERS FOR CEMENT GOING OUTSIDE

The most glaring instance, however, of the laxity of the present Stores Purchase Rules was pointed out by the Committee in the statement submitted every six months by the High Commissioner for India to explain why lowest tenders were not accepted. In the last statement there is an item of Portland cement the total amount of contract for which was £11,000 and the lowest tender not accepted was for £9,900. Leaving aside in the first place the question as to why the lowest tender was not accepted we are faced by this unbelievable perniciousness of a system which would allow indents for stuff like cement going outside the country at all! All the facts about cement were brought about when the question of tariff protection for it was examined by the Tariff Board. No protection was recommended for cement for its production has outrun the demand. The annual production is estimated to be about 600,000 tons as against the probable demand of about 400,000 tons, and yet there is an annual import of about 110,000 tons an incident which may be considered peculiar only to this country. It has been established time after time that the Indian cement is not only equal to the British Portland cement but is sometimes even superior to it and yet there are found to be consuming Departments which are sending indents for same outside the country. Not only this but even as between British made cements the indenting officer wanted to have a particular brand which cost the Indian taxpayers something like £1,100 more. In any other country such an incident might cost even its life to the Cabinet in power, but here the Hon. Member for Industries calmly stated that Government could not accept the policy that wherever articles of local manufacture are available they should purchase them in preference to imported articles irrespective of quality and cost.

HAVING IT BOTH WAYS.

The article cement is not any mysterious and unknown thing with regard to the prices of the quality of which any businessman can be in ignorance. It surely could not be because of any difference in price that the indenting officer sent the indent for cement to England, nor can the difference in quality stand as a reason, for, the Alipore Test House itself has pronounced Indian cement equal to the best British cement. Sir B. N. Mitra proceeded to observe further that preference for particular brands was not unknown in th trade though the cost of such brands might be somewhat higher than the other brands which migth be equally good. The Government of India cannot, surely, have it both ways. When they are asked to present their Budget and the Railway Budget in a proper business form they turn round and say that Government Budgets cannet be presented like those of a commercial firm. On the other hand when they are asked to make their purchases locally they turn round and say that on the basis of business principles they cannot buy things locally if there is any difference in price or quality. No Government can, in the matter of purchase of its stores, affect to follow wholly methods of business firms, for they have to look not only to the immediate £ s. d., but to the larger and broader question of the development of national industries and also the satisfaction of the national sentiment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Hon. Member for Industries will not rest satisfied with the reply he has given to the Indian Merchants' Chamber with regard to this question but will cause enquiries to be made into the origin of such an order and clearly make it known to the consuming Departments that the Government of India will not tolerate vagaries of the type on the part of indenting officers. It should not be supposed that this was the only order of its kind. We have come to know of it just because in this case the lowest tender was not accepted. There must be, however, several cases where the lowest tenders were accepted and which were not, therefore, reported to the Government of India. It would be a pertinent question to enquire at the next session of the Legislature as to what is the total quantity of cement purchased in Great Britain or semi-Government departments during the last five years.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The history of different agitations in this country is almost always the same. In the beginning there is little or no interest taken by the general public in any particular policy of the Government which is allowed to run on in a normal manner and sometimes even the public looks only with indifference while a policy vitally affecting its future welfare and the country's finances is being ushered in. Then after a time some one throws a hand-grenade at the policy or at the Department which has been apparently running in a normal manner for all the time though even before the hand-grenade was thrown there may be vague and dark rumours flying about. As soon as the hand-grenade causes an explosion every one is roused furiously and begins to ask himself and asks the public too why the mistakes and misdeeds of the particular policy or the particular department were allowed to run on for so long a time without any protest. Then there is a period of acute agitation almost on the lines of Western agitation and public meetings are held in every nook and corner, leaders are written, the public is agitated and there is an atmosphere of unrest and dissatisfaction to such an extent that everybody feels that the end has come either of that policy or of that Department. There are electric currents in the atmosphere betokening that something serious is going to happen. Then on a sudden the whole atmosphere changes just as in the latter part of the monsoon a heavy and electrically charged cloud-burst is followed by sun shine and a pleasant atmosphere. The agitation quiets down; meetings are no longer held; leaders in newspapers are devoted to fashions in women's clothes and the public feels sometimes, be it said, with satisfaction that its feverish temperature is gone and succeeded by the normal 98 degrees. No one knows how all this has come about, but after a time the Government issues a Press Note damning the whole agitation, justifying the policy of the Department which was so much condemned. Making a few changes here and there or making a scape-goat of a petty official or a junior clerk and the whole world goes on as if nothing had happened to disturb its equanimity. This is the history of all our public agitation and one is afraid that this is going to be repeated in the case of the Development Department, for the powers-that-be are taking their rest quietly and peacefully on the heights of Mahableshwar, and two trains are bringing daily material from far off Kandivili and several motor trucks are kept busy running to and fro to bring all sorts of refuse to be dumped in plot No. 1 to fill it up and the dredger "Kaloo" too is kept busy pumping mud or what appears like it into the water which is now becoming stagnant opposite to the Churchgate Station. The question of questions is, what is going to be the outcome of all this? There are also other aspects of the problem of the Development Department on which investigation is necessary, viz., the Development Chawls and the Salsette reclamation. Surely the Advisory Committee or the Special Sub-Committee must have devoted their attention to all these questions. If so, the public needs to be enlightened with regard to these as well so that when a Commission of Enquiry is appointed to look into all the "blundering and plundering," to quote the words of Mr. Baptista, all these other questions may also be assigned to such a Commission.

PROJECTS WITHOUT PREVISION.

There was some agitation also recently with regard to facilities for suburban passengers afforded or rather not afforded by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. A feverish activity is seen on the whole section of this railway extending upto Borivli or rather upto Virar if one takes into consideration the big bridges which are being built across the creek there near Bassein. One hears so much praise in season and out of season about the so-called British efficiency that one turns almost with surprise upon such happenings that take place whenever the capital expenditure of the railway is concerned. Projects are entered upon without any prevision or thought being applied to the facilities and conveniences of the public and then are remodelled or removed when some protests begin to appear and then again new schemes are entered upon which are not satisfactory to the public and so on and so forth, with the net result that there is a heavy financial expenditure and at the same time there are no conveniences afforded to the public. There were representations sent to the railway authorities when the new island platforms began to appear on the section from Bandra to Borivli and over-bridges of a crude and inconvenient type were erected. There was agitation in the public and reassuring statements were issued that the public facilities and conveniences would be looked to. The public agitation, quieted down on these assurances and all the re-assuring statements of the railway company have remained merely on paper, presumably under the impression that the public does not require now all the facilities for which it was agitating. Surely, the railway company has got all the material before it to show what the public wants and it does not require a recrudescence of public agitation to make it alive to public wants and requirements.

CALCUTTA GUNNY MARKET.

J. THOMAS AND CO'S REPORT.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Heavy Goods.—Values have steadily declined during the interval. A small trade has been done in Hy. C.'s and Liverpool Twills for early delivery while a few sales of Cornsacks are reported for the season.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for Ready at Rs. 46 to Rs. 45-4-0; Fine Twill Sacking 22"/13 ozs 10x12 for July/September at Rs. 28; Twill Ore Bags (28 ozs.) for April at Rs. 47 Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 72-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5lbs. for June at Rs. 142.
R., 64.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for Ready and April at Rs. 65-12-0

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 61 to Rs. 58, for August/September at Rs. 58 for September at Rs 58/8/0; Woolpacks for May/June at Rs 2-14-0

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for Ready and April at Rs. 46 to Rs. 145-4-0. Hy. C. Bags for April at Rs. 56 (2" Green) for Ready at Rs. 59 to Rs 56-8-0; A. Twills (Safety Sewn) for May at Rs. 75-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready and April at Rs 578-0 to Rs. 54-4-0 to Rs. 54-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 58, for July/September at Rs. 56-8-0.

Hessians.—have ruled and prices have registered a sharp decline. Apart from a small business transacted in ready goods we have nothing of interest to report.

9 Porters for Ready and April at Rs. 16-11-0 to Rs. 15-11-0 to Rs. 15-14/0, for May/June at Rs 16/14/0 to Rs. 15/13/0 to Rs 15/15/0, for July/September at Rs. 17 to Rs 16.

50"/10 ozs. for early May at Rs. 21/8/0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 22/8/0 to Rs. 21/4/0 to Rs 21/6/0, for May/June at Rs 22/10/0 to Rs. 21/5/0 for July/September at Rs. 22/12/0 to Rs. 21/8/0 to Rs. 21/10/0.

45"/11 ozs. for April at Rs. 25/4/0.

CART WHEELS

Price per pair 4ft. Dia. Rs. 50.

Same design as is used by Government Ordnance Department. The Naves are of cast iron with detachable tapered bushes duly machined. Spokes and Felloes are of strong wood and a broad tyre is shrunk on and bolted. Axle to suit above Rs. 10/- extra. For further particulars write to:—

C. MANALAL and Co.,
Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

Of 26 years fame all over the world.

THE JUDH TIMES DAILY PAPER, LUCKNOW.

Wednesday November, 8, 1899. Page 8.

A marvellous cure for Asthma has been discovered and is being practised by a gentleman at Benares with great success. He has permanently cured many painful cases. Those who are aware of the distressing effects of this fearful disease will hail the discovery of this curative treatment with gratification.

The name of the gentleman is—

J. P. RAY.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, Depot, No. 5, Delhi.

Rheumatism?

Relieve the nagging pain—quickly—easily—with—Sloan's!

Sloan's Liniment kills pain instantly. No rubbing. Just lay a little Sloan's on the stiff, aching part, and *immediately* you notice a difference, a feeling that the tortured tissues are being soothed and comforted, then as Sloan's penetrates to the centre of the trouble the pain dies away. With Sloan's Liniment handy you need never let rheumatism or any other muscle or joint trouble get the upper hand. Sloan's kill's the pain and keeps the muscles lissom and flexible. No rubbing. Get a bottle to-day.

"FREE FROM RACKING PAINS."

Mr. W. White, 128, Cherrywood Road, Bordesley Green, writes:—"... I had tried so many remedies that I had almost given up the attempt to cure my rheumatism. But to my vast surprise and intense relief I immediately began to feel an improvement and in less than a month I was free from horrible racking pains of rheumatism. I cannot praise Sloan's sufficiently."

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS

Sold by all chemists and bazars.

Representatives for India: Meller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

For Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Kalzana

the building material of all body-cells

Dr. writes:

"I gave Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of humanity. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full quotient of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the bones and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint

Sold at all chemists and stores

Kalzana improves unhealthy condition of skin and blood and produces excellent results in:

TUBERCULOSIS ECZEMA ANAEMIA BOILS
MALARIA RICKETS EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION

Surpasses rice as a builder of muscle and bone. Gives a better balanced diet than meat

Quaker Oats

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, Special Meeting of General Committee, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

Inter M. B. B. S. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 29.

Election of Indian Merchants' Chamber's representative on the Improvements Committee.

AT BORIVLI

The Hanuman Prasdik Satkaryo Tejak, Kshtriya Mitra Samaj, Borivli, will stage "Sangit Sanshayakallola" to-day (Tuesday) in the compound of Shree Hanuman Temple, Borivli, in celebration of the Hanuman Jayanti festival. All are cordially invited.

HANUMAN JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga Branch, Hanuman Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at the Maruti Temple, near B. I. T. Three Room Tenements. There will be a meeting at 9 p.m. at Sion, B. I. T. Labour Camp, when Mr. Tendulkar, Dr. Udagaonkar and others will speak on the necessity of Physical development and the removal of untouchability.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer Razmak with the mails from London of the 15th instant left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 25th instant; and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 30th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer Rawalpindi with mails from London of the 22nd instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 24th instant.

VASANTOTSAV AT PAREL.

On Saturday last the Vasantotsav (the Spring Festival) was celebrated by the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Poibawdi, Parel, Mrs. Hansabehen Mehta, B.A., presiding.

About 200 women were present. A programme of music and dialogue was gone through. Mrs. Indirabai Sahasrabudhe, one of the secretaries of the Mandal, briefly described the activities of the Mandal and appealed to the women assembled to take advantage of them, so that their leisure might be utilized to their benefit as well as to the benefit of their families.

Mrs. Mehta, the president of the gathering, spoke a few words in appreciation of the work that was being done by the Mandal, saying it deserved every kind of help and encouragement at the hands of the public. Distribution of flowers, etc. terminated the ceremony.

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Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

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DISMISSED WITH COST

SHAMDASANI'S UNSUCCESSFUL SUIT AGAINST CORPORATION

ELECTION OF CO-OPTED MEMBERS VALID.

Judgment was delivered on Monday noon, by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, in the suit brought by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against Municipal Commissioner, and the co-opted members of the new Corporation.

The facts of the case as already reported in these columns are that because he was refused the nomination papers on March 15 by the Municipal Commissioner on the ground that the last day for supplying those papers was fixed on March 13, Mr. Shamdasani applied to the Court to set aside the nomination and the co-option. His contention was that the Municipal Commissioner's action was improper and it was 'ultra vires' to restrict the time for giving the nomination forms. On the assumption that his contention was true Mr. Shamdasani argued that he was refused the right to be nominated, the election of co-opted members be declared void.

JUDGMENT.

The Judge, in dismissing the suit with costs, observed that as the rules stood the Commissioner had to use his discretion in fixing the period of supplying nomination papers, he had fixed the time from the 8th to 13th March; and he was quite within his rights in doing so.

INTERPRETATION OF MUNICIPAL RULES.

The question was whether the notice issued by the Commissioner restricting the time for the supply of printed forms was valid or not. Its decision depended upon the interpretation of the two rules framed by the Corporation, viz., rules 3 and 4. The rules stated that the Commissioner should provide printed forms and any eligible person applying for the same should be supplied with them "at any time." The question was how the words at any time should be construed. Did that mean at any hour of the night or day or on any or every day of the week or did it mean some reasonable time, and if the latter who was to fix it? The only restriction provided by the rule on the fixing of the time was to be found in the following words, viz., "that the time should not be earlier than 14 days prior to the last day fixed for nomination."

The day fixed for nomination in this case was March 15 and the printed form could not have been supplied earlier than 14 days prior to it, i.e., on March 1 or February 28 or earlier. Provided the Municipal Commissioner kept within that restriction the Commissioner could supply them at any time he liked. Acting on that view he exercised his discretion by fixing the period or time as that between March 8 and 13. Unless this interpretation was adopted "At any time" could be stretched to mean any indefinite time and hour and indeed the petitioner stretched it to 5 p.m. (B. T.) to the last day fixed for nomination.

SHAMDASANI'S INCORRECT INTERPRETATION.

Further His Honour remarked that the petitioner seemed to be working the other way round, viz., he first took into consideration rule 4 (a) and the rule 3. But each one of these rules was complete in itself and not interdependent.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

A STOVE TRAGEDY.

CLOTHES ON FIRE.

Bachibai Baloobhai, a Hindu girl aged 14 years residing at Thakurdwar, was lighting a primus stove on Sunday afternoon when the stove toppled down and her sari caught fire. She raised an alarm and her clothes were extinguished by her family people, but the clothes being all ablaze she sustained serious burns.

She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Koneri Narsu (45), residing at Kamati pura, got up at 4 a.m. on Friday last and began to clean the drain pipe of his room by means of an iron bar when a piece of timber which he had seized as a support came off the window and he fell into the gutter. He was removed to Dr. Bhajekar's hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of both the legs. He developed gangrene of the right foot and died of septecaemia.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES

Available in large quantities

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13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NIZAM'S UKASE.

PHOTO OF COW BANNED.

BOMBAY, April 26.

The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha is reliably informed that on April 10th His Exalted Highness the Nizam issued an order by beat of drum at Aurangabad that hereafter it would be considered criminal to keep the photo or picture of a cow within the Nizam's territory, that within 13 days from date of order all such copies of photo or picture should be surrendered in Tahsil courts of the Nizam and that after the said date any persons found in possession of such photo or picture will be liable to a fine of Rs. 500 and six months imprisonment.—A. P.

INDIAN WAX WORKS FOR AMERICA.

PHADKE'S MODELS IN PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

BOMBAY, April 26.

A collection of Prof. R. K. Phadke's Indian wax works has been despatched to the Philadelphia. Exposition. The collection contains all the works that were admired at the Wembley Exhibition last year and also many additions.—A. P.

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The Maharashtra Jnanakosha Mandal, Ltd., which was floated in the year 1916 with a view to publish the Marathi Encyclopaedia compiled under the direction of Dr. Shridhar Venkatesh Ketkar, M.A., Ph.D., has published eighteen volumes out of twenty and the remaining volumes will be published within the course of about four months. The whole work has cost nearly four lakhs of rupees and it is being completed without the assistance of any Government grant and even without much assistance from the Marathi States with the exception of the State of Baroda. The work is coming out merely as a commercial venture. The company undertook to print 3,000 copies out of which 2,900 have already been subscribed for and only 100 copies are left. The subscription of the entire work is Rs. 175 if paid in one instalment. It has been subscribed to by Departments of Government of India, Colleges and Universities in India, Departments and State Libraries in Indian States, Municipalities and District Boards, some schools and also some foreign institutions and Universities. Volumes I to V are introductory volumes and VI to XX contain the main body of the Encyclopaedia in alphabetical form. The Marathi Encyclopaedia is claimed to be the greatest work ever produced by the scholars of Western India. Those who wish to subscribe to the copies of the Encyclopaedia should write to the Manager of the Mandala, 841, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, before they cease to be available.

With reference to the remarks about Prophet Muhammad, which are included in the Encyclopaedia and which are regarded objectionable by Muslims and the comments made by the "Maariff," an Urdu monthly, the Editor-in-Chief of the Maharashtra Jnanakosha Mandala says:—"The views expressed are not ours. They are those of Prof. Margentith. We published them stating that they are the views of the above-mentioned Professor with a desire that Mahomedans may know them and try to examoine them. We are unable to examine the truth of the statement of the Professor ourselves as there is no Arabic scholar in our office. If some Mahomedan scholars will help us with a thorough examination of the same, we shall be glad to give publicity to the evidence against the statement in the supplementary volume."

BACK BAY BUNGLE.

In connection with "Ownership Housing and Tenants' Self-help Colonies," a public meeting will be convened under the auspices of the Bombay Ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Good Life League Hall", Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will deliver a public lecture on "Constructive Criticism pertaining to Back Bay Muddle and Non-Developing Housing" of the Development Department. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Muncherji Joshi, R. B. Paymaster, Meyer Nissim, F. J. Bilia, Shanker Rao Mantri and others.

On April 25 Barrister G. V. Deshmukh laid the foundation-stone of the Sadibai Hindu Girls' School, at Nagpur. There was a representative gathering. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has given a donation of Rs. 5,000 rupees and has promised to give Rs. 10,000 more under certain conditions.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Liberal Association a resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the death of Sir K. G. Gupta and paying a tribute to his memory. The Association also, it is understood, discussed chances of the Liberal Party at the forthcoming elections.

A LABOUR INJUSTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

"Labour in India suffers as a whole from many grave injustices not to speak of tyrannies, one of whiih is the employers' plain and flat refusal to give any promotion or rightful increase to the poor workers even while the management are making profit and distributing propertionate gains among themselves and the other superior staff such as officials and clerks One instances to the point may be at once quoted. We have a Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union which is over 700 strong whose funds are properly managed, whose capital has been well accumulated and whose general management is left in the hands of Mr. Ginwalla as President, myself ao Secretary and a Managing Committee consisting of about 12 workers. Though repeated applications have been made to the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust for recognition none is granted to us till now. The main point just now agitating the minds of the employees is that they have been refused all promotion whatsoever for the last four years though the clerical and other staff have had the full benefit of such promotion

That the natural and economic rule with any section of workers in every civilized country is that regular promotions should be given to them as they advance in years which also means as they advance in their skill and industry. I regret as well as the Managing Committee of our Union that the point of view has been entirely set aside by him though we believe his is one of the most efficient workshops in Bombay. He has denied all rights of promotion to the lower levels of service who in reality need the greatest possible assistance while he has regularly added to the incomes of the superior staff. There is the reigning vice of capitalism under which labour unfortunately suffers. Among the men there are several who can claim efficiency in their department but who have had to content themselves with what little they got fighting against the odds of life There is no goal before the lower masses of workers. Men started as apprentices on annas twelve a day, even when they become efficient do not get anything more than Rs. 1/12/0 at the most upto the end of their service. Now if during the time the man began earning Rs 1/12/0 a day and ended after even 20 years of service on the same pay he showed any kind of ability, any kind of skill, any kind of special talent and any kind of particular merit which that man is sure to show on account of his continual handling the same work for a long period of time, such talent, such merit remains unpaid and unrewarded. This is a bar to any progress of industrial faculty. It intervenes even with the best interest of the workshop. It demoralizes the industry of the worker.

I therefore beg to suggest that there may be brought some machinery into existance by which some idea of Time Scale might be established among the men and a maximum should be fixed at least provisionally till we arrive at settled condition in every department and for every class of worker.

Every well managed factory in Bombay has some maximum established, therefore it is the unanimous wish and request of the Workmen's Union that he will soon consider the proposal of fixing a maximum of wages in his workshop."

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, April 24.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Birmingham 1, West Ham 0; Blackburn 3, Aston Villa 1; Bury 4, Leicester 0; Cardiff 2, Liverpool 2; Everton 3, Newcastle 0; Sheffield United 2, Manchester United 0; Sunderland 3, Notts County 1; Tottenham 0, Burnley 2; West Bromwich 2, Arsenal 1.

SECOND DIVISION.—Barnsley 3, South Shields 1; Blackpool 0, Swansea 0; Bradford City 2, Stockport 2; Chelsea 0, Middlesbrough 1; Clapton Orient 1, Preston 1; Darlington 3, Wolverhampton 4; Derby 1, Oldham 0; Hull 1, Portsmouth 0; Notts Forest 1, Stoke 2; Port Vale 0, Fulham 1; Southampton 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).—Aberdare 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0; Brentford 2, Exeter 0; Brighton 2, Bristol Rovers 3; Bristol City 5; Bournemouth 0; Crystal Palace 3, Reading 0; Millwall 3, Newport 3; Northampton 0, Luton 1; Norwich 2, Merthyr 2; Plymouth 1, Charlton 0; Southend 1, Gillingham 1; Watford 3, Swindon 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).—Ashington 2, Walsall 0; Barrow 3, Tranmere 3; Coventry 5, Hartlepools 2; Crewe 1, Grimsby 1; Doncaster 6, Accrington 2; Lincoln 0, Rotherham 3; Nelson 1, Rochdale 3; New Brighton 1, Bradford 1; Southport 3, Halifax 1; Wigan 2, Chesterfield 0; Wrexham 3, Durham

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Celtic 6, Dundee United 2; Dundee 4, Cowdenbeath 3; Kilmarnock 2, Hibernians 1; Morton 3, Airdrieonians 2; Partick 1, Hearts 4; Raith 1, Queen's Park 2; Rangers 2, Hamilton 0; St. Mirren 3, Aberdeen 0; Falkirk 2, Clydebank 2.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, April 24.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Ebbw Vale 0, Abertillery 7; Newport 20, Bath 9; Pontypool 11, Cardiff 6; Neath 5, Llanelly 11; Maesteg 12, Swansea 9.—Reuter's Special.

SOLDIER KING OF IRAN.

WHAT REZA SHAH DID FOR PERSIA

BOMBAY, April 26.

On the morrow of the accession of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi to the ancient Keyani throne of Persia, His Excellency Mirza Asadullah Khan Behman, Consul for Persia, gave an interview to a representative of "The Free Press of India."

His Excellency was very glad, and he said that he was sharing the feelings of all His Imperial Majesty's subjects, at the accession of Reza Shah Pehelavi to the throne of Persia. The deposed Khwaja Dynasty were Turcomans who had failed to capture the hearts of their subjects. "Reza Shah, a native of Savat Kuh in Mazindran, is a child of the Persian soil and the idol of the people."

A SOLDIER KING.

"The soldier king of Persia is a young man of 48 with a presence more amiable than stern. He expends his indefatigable energy for the welfare of his people. Every department of the Persian Government, from the army to public works and posts and telegraphs, receives close and direct attention of His Imperial Majesty. The services of the German firm of Bonquers have been employed to organise a prompt aeroplane postal service between Teheran and all other important cities of the Persian Empire. The Port of Bushire has recently been connected with Teheran by aerial post, and several railway schemes have been executed and some are under construction. Recently Col. Ali Khan of the Imperial Persian Army accomplished a flight between Paris and Teheran, with only two stops, one in Roumania and the other at Angora. His Imperial Majesty is especially keen on developing the air routes in Persia and beyond the Empire."

"High roads, suitable for automobile traffic, now connect the principal towns of the Empire. The northern part of the Emipre, which is more thickly populated, received greater attention of the Public Works Department, but the south does by no means suffer from neglect."

A CATHOLIC POLICY.

"The policy of the Persian Government in the matter of appointment to public services is most catholic. The State religion is Mahomedanism, but Armenians, Jews and Zoroastrians have been holding posts of responsibility, trust and honour, the only principle observed in the matter of appointments being Persian domicile, merit and integrity. The paucity of Zoroastrians in public services is not at all due to any policy of Government in that matter, but to that small community's predilictions for trade and agricultural pursuits, in which they are thriving as they well deserve to."

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Regarding relations with Russia, the Mirza said, that they were very friendly. But owing to the unstable nature of Russian finances there was a forced slump in the export trade with Russia, although Russians were eager buyers.

SWADESHI IN IRAN.

"His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi", said the Consul, "is not unmindful of the importance of textile industry in the scheme of the life of the Persian nation. Every soldier in the Imperial Persian Army is equipped, from the helmet to his doublet and boots, with articles manufactured in Persia. Under His Imperial Majesty's orders, court dress must be made of Watani (Swadeshi) fabric, and liveries given to servants in Government employ are Watani Hand-spinning and hand-weaving are still living arts in Persia, Kashan, Yezd, and Kerman being the principal marts for the products of this ancient industry. There are power looms in Azrabeijan and Isphahan. With the development of railways and organisation of capital it is expected to give an impetus to the textile industry. But it is believed that the hope of clothing the entire population of Persia with cloth made in Persia can only be fulfilled by greater and greater concentration on the arts of hand-spinning and hand-weaving."

Concluding, Mirza Asadullah Khan Behman said: "Under the aegis of the rule of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi and his dynasty the Persian people look forward to an era of increasing pride, prosperity and peace."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 26.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 77/4

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 92.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 101

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/10

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/8

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) du 1928 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/14

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 112/8

5 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1978 Rs 84.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/10.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104/12.

Tone of market:—Steady

The Secretary, Reception Committee of the Shri Rajasthan Rishikul Brahamacharyashram, Ratangarh writes that the Seventh Annual Celebration of the Ashram will be celebrated on 2nd, 3rd and 4th of May. All interested in the activities of the Ashram are invited to attend.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY

20th April, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18·65
To-day's Opening Rate	[18.63
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing Rate	18·51
Difference	— 14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

26th April, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.34
To-day's Opening Rate	9.34
Difference Unchanged	
To-day's Closing Rate	9.31
Difference	—03
Sewri Market	332 0-0
Khandi Market	333-0-0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1060.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1120.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1105.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 131

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 151 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 198 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Do 4.86 3/4

London—[illegible] 11.65

London—Switzerland [illegible] 25.17.

London—Brussels [illegible] 137.00.

London—Rome Lires 121.00

London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market quiet but steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 26.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 13/16.

Bank Demand 1/5 27/32.

Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/8.

Frcs. Demand 1054.

American Dollars 277.

Hongkong Dollars 151 1/2

Shanghai 198 1/2

Japan 131 1/2

Singapore 158

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London April 24.

Stockholm	18.16
Oslo	22.64
Amsterdam	12.10 7/8
Switzerland	25.17.
Belgium	136.81
Athens	390.00
Warsaw	50.00

New York April 24.

Demand Bills 4.86.00.

Exchange on London in Paris 144.50.

London April 24

Exchange on London in Paris 29.12 1/2

Exchange on London in Italy 126.67.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 26.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.

6 months 4 3/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 5 to 5½ per cent.

Money 1 month 4 3/4 per cent.

Money 3 months 4 per cent.

Money 6 months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London April 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.

BULLION

Bombay, April 26.

Sovereign ready Rs. 13/8/6.

Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/9/0.

National Bank Bar gold Rs 21/12/0.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/0.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/0.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/10/0.

Bar silver ready Rs. 68/15/0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/13/0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 67/12/0.

London, April 26.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1 2.

Silver ready d. 29-16.

Silver forward d. 29-8

TONE OF SILVER—

The [illegible] market steady. India and B. China bought. We do not expect much further rise. Market less more from absence of seller than pressure to buy

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1926.

A BREATH OF FRESH AIR.

Calcutta is once again in the hands of the forces of disorder. Hooliganism is rampant and the accounts of damage to property and loss of human life make one feel as though its innocent and peace-loving citizens were living not in a modern city with safety of person and property secured to them but in a medieval city for whose mastery the forces of two rival chieftains were fighting. The Government, whose spokesmen have never tired of advertising their primary function of maintaining Law and Order, seem, to all intents and purposes, to have abdicated that function. While Lord Lytton and his entourage are engaged in the pleasant task of ruling the Presidency from the cool height of Darjeeling, the seat of Government has been handed over to the tender mercies of the Goondas of both the communities who are reaping a rich harvest thanks at once to the inefficiency and incompetence of the authorities and the activities of the communalists, who have been for several months past busy fanning the flames of communal passion. The "Morning Post" in urging the Dyerian remedy does not realise the implication of its own suggestion—the implication, namely, that the bureaucracy in Bengal has been tried and found wanting as regards the primary function of a civilized Government of preserving Law and Order by the ordinary methods adopted in every modern country. On the other hand, the frantic appeals of non-official organisations, like the British Indian Association, to Government to resort to drastic measures to check hooliganism and disorder reveal the failure of leaders of the two communities to set their house in order, a failure which is exploited by the unruly elements for their own sinister purposes of loot, arson and violence.

Our present purpose is not to emphasize the incompetence of the bureaucracy but to draw attention to the criminal indifference to the interests of the country which communalists are betraying in many parts of the country and thus keeping alive the spirit of hooliganism. Sir Abdur Rahim has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. His contribution to the urgent task of promoting inter-communal amity to which he paid lip-service in his recent manifesto, has been to start a new Muslim Party in Bengal in opposition to the Congress and to those patriotic Muslims who owe allegiance to the policy and programme of that national organisation. That Sir Abdur Rahim's Party consists of men who are more concerned about the loaves and fishes than with the interests of the community was strikingly revealed during the Easter rioting when, according to "Hamdard", Maulana Mahomed Ali's Urdu daily, Sir Abdur Rahim and some of his distinguished colleagues asked the Telephone Company to cut off their connections for a week because they were constantly receiving calls for help for Muslims in trouble. While in Bengal Sir Abdur Rahim's Party is creating mischief without doing any service to the Muslims, in the U. P. and the Punjab Hindu communal zealots have by their utterances shown that they have no desire to be left behind by the Bengal knight. Mr. Kidar Nath, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Hindu Provincial Conference, advocates retaliation against the Muslims in the Provinces where Hindus form a majority, while Dr. Moonje, President of the Conference, urges his co-religionists to see in the Moplah and Kohat riots "the true heart of a Muslim towards his Hindu neighbour". Mr. Kidarnath and Dr. Moonje seem to forget, in their communal zeal, that both Hindus and Muslims are sons of the same Mother and that there are other ways than retaliation to settle family quarrels, that all patriotic Muslims have deplored and condemned the outrages of their co-religionists in Malabar and Kohat and that no more grievous wrong could be committed by a responsible leader than to condemn a whole community for the follies of a few of its members as Dr. Moonje has done. It is such thoughtless and painful utterances as those of Mr. Kidar Nath and Dr. Moonje and deplorable activities as those of Sir Abdur Rahim which aggravate communal bitterness and constitute the chief obstacle to an amicable settlement.

Fortunately, there is no ground for despair. The reports of the proceedings of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee and of the Conference between the President of the Congress and the leader of the Swaraj Party, on the one hand, and the Khilafat leaders on the other hand, come like a breath of fresh air in a hot room. The Khilafat Committee has by its patriotic decision given the right lead to the Muslims. It will not run elections but its provincial branches will be free to support the candidature of those who place the country's freedom as well as the welfare of the Muslims above self-interest and the goodwill of the bureaucracy. The effect of this decision is that only those Muslim candidates who adopt the Congress programme will be supported by the Khilafat Committee. This decision is in happy contrast with that of the Hindu Maha Sabha which allows the latter the discretion to prefer loyalist and anti-Congress candidates to Swarajists. Not less welcome is the happy outcome of the Conference between Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Khilafat leaders. Pandit Motilal has asked the latter to formulate safeguards for the protection of Muslim interests in the legislatures which they require to be incorporated in the Congress election programme and has promised to submit their proposals to the All-India Congress Committee. This is the right way of dealing with the Hindu-Muslim problem. At bottom that problem resolves itself into one of loaves and fishes. It is sad but it is true. The communalists have no higher aim than that. It does not matter to them that both the communities have first to break the chain of common slavery. The fight for the crumbs of the bureaucratic table engages all their energies, the outcome of which is the creation of communal jealousies and bitternesses which constitute a favourable atmosphere for riots and disorders. The duty of patriotic leaders of both the communities is, therefore, not to ignore this fight for crumbs but to settle it and thus remove the chief obstacle to the united Hindu-Muslim endeavour for freedom. Protection of Muslim interests in the legislatures will automatically define the rights as well as the duties of the Hindu majority and the settlement resulting therefrom will afford national leaders the power which co-operative effort alone can give to deal effectively with the questions of playing of music and cow-slaughter which though infinitely trivial in themselves assume importance because of the existence of political differences and the sinister activities of communalists seeking their personal ends. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pundit Motilal Nehru and the Khilafat leaders deserve to be congratulated on the excellent lead they have given to their countrymen to put their house in order.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN ARCHITECTS.

Gradually, but surely, the artistic qualities inherent in the architectural achievements of the country are stimulating the demand in modern work for Indian building designs. The competition invited by the promoters of the Art Institute, Lucknow, should, we believe, be accepted as an invitation for distinctive artistic efforts on the part of Indian architects. There are in this city, particularly, and many outside who can easily prove their competence and talents. The competition offers an excellent opportunity to the promoters as well as to the competitors which they ought not to miss if they desire earnestly the rapid rejuvenation of Indian architecture. The best design will be awarded the premium of Rs. 1,000 and the next in point of merit will be given Rs. 250. The competition is open only up to 1st June, 1926. Enquiries are to be addressed to R. Umanath Bali, Nainital. The time thus left for the work by the competitors is, for an important building like an Art Institute, limited. But if they so determine, it should not be difficult for them to submit during the period designs which will meet with the requirements and aspirations of the promoters. The promoters ought to be congratulated on their new enterprise. Their praiseworthy effort to encourage Indian architecture by open competition should be emulated by all in control of public funds and institutions.

PARLIAMENTARY DIFFICULTIES IN FRANCE.

(BY RUSTOM C. VAKEEL).

Le doux pays de France is in trouble, nervous and panicky attempts are being made to save the franc and the Constitution. Capitalists are to be forced to give out of their superfluity and open their capacious pockets while the Socialists are requested to pocket their principles or at least, abstain from opposing the extraordinary measures brought forward by the Government to stabilise the franc. We are told that a wave of patriotism has passed over the Chamber and that the Socialists have resolved to abstain from opposing the franc-saving measures of Mons. Briand. One wonders if these patch work compromises and suspensions would solve the problem of the French Chamber, its inherent instability and its inadequacy to give a rational treatment to the difficult problems which she has to solve. Political speculation is rife regarding the future of the Assembly and people are not wanting who see in the ominous "scenes" in the French legislative portents of a *coup d'etat* which might end the Republic and usher in an Empire of tyranny, thus following in the wake of her sister nations on the Mediterranean and repeating her own history.

Groundless Fears.

Ex-President Poincare whom none would accuse of maudin sentimentality or any partiality for such weaknesses like socialism, in a particularly lucid and illuminating article gives the quietus to such impetuous speculation on the part of interested observers who see in the constitutional difficulties of the French the death-knell of the Republic and the rise of a Mussolini. He says: "France is more truly wedded to the principles of political freedom than people think and there is nothing to show that she will discard that principle after so many years of fidelity to it both in peace and in war." Nor has she available either a pretender to the throne or candidate to a dictatorship. The Royalist party, after the death of the Duke of Orleans, the other day has nobody in its fold who has held out a promise of rekindling the faded glories of the Bourbons and making Versailles again the centre of civilisation. The organ of the party *L'Action Francaise*, though an ably conducted and well-written journal has very little influence outside the party; thus there is no danger to the Republic from the Royalists. According to Mons. Poincare there are very few chances for a civil or military dictatorship in France to succeed.

Need for Constitutional Reform.

There is no outstanding soldier to-day in France who would sacrifice the constitution and lead the country through revolution and anarchy to a stabler dictatorship. The present President of the Republic is not the man to play on high attitudes of political adventure: he would rather walk the beaten paths and if he errs he would err rather on the Right than on the Left. But supposing a dictator arises today in France he will not have the same support from Parliament that Mussolini got, he will have to pave his way to the dictatorship through riot and massacre. He will have to win over the army and the most conservative Civil Service in the world and establish his throne on the ruins of the constitution and the Republic. Such a disaster can only be avoided if far-seeing statesmen and members of the Government take the problem of initiating bold measures of constitutional reform which would readjust the constitution to the many needs of the hour, without sacrificing its fundamental republican character.

Harried Ministers.

Apparently the system of proportional representation as it is worked in France with all its good points eliminated to satisfy the prejudices of its opponents has divided the French Chamber into conflicting groups of mercurial orators who render government impossible and reduce the Assembly into chaos. Then there are the grand commissions something like the English committees whose function it is to report on various government proposals, which have developed extraordinary powers during the War and which have since been poaching on Ministerial preserves, "summoning Ministers before the Bar like veritable criminals". Then there is the tendency of the rather active and verbose members of the Senate and the Chamber to turn a question into an interpellation, making every question an occasion for a debate worrying the very life out of Ministers and as Ministers have to satisfy the unquenchable thirst for information of the members of both the houses, that are forced to be continually "scurrying from the Palais Bourbon to the Palais Luxemborg and back again". Torn between the Chambers and the various commissions, harried on all sides by questions and interpellations, a minister's life in France is not enviable. Hence the frequency of ministerial crises in France and those "scenes" with which Reuter regales us so often of Ministers who "collapsed" and of members who "wept and fainted" and of Communists who sang the Internationale and of Royalists. To reduce order out of this chaos it is not necessary for a political adventurer to walk in the footsteps of a Napoleon or a Mussolini, of building his power on the ashes of the Republic or by any reckless departure in constitutional policy break continuity with the past: it is enough if the Government with the help of the representatives of the people take the problem in their own hands and effect a "readjustment" which would ensure a harmonious working of the constitution.

END OF KEECHAKA.

It is well-known that Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, the brilliant editor of the "Nawa Kal" is also a very successful dramatist. One of his plays known as Keechaka-Vadha or "End of Keechaka" established his reputation as first among Deccan dramatist in 1908-9 and made him famous in quite another sense as well for the play came to be proscribed by the Bombay Government and all theatrical companies were prohibitel from performing it. It was believed that the play as a piece of literature and its performance were calculated to create disaffection for the British Government. And so this consummate production of Mr. Khadilkar's dramatic skill was denied an opportunity of further public appreciation.

The people of Maharashtra, however, never forgot about it, as they did not forget the proscribed and prohibited writings of S. M. Paranjpye, that master of satire, and the brilliant biography of Mazzini by Vinayak Savarkar. Recently, Mr. Dattopant Deshpande, manager of the Maharashtra Natak Mandali applied to the C. P. Government for a special performance of "Keechaka-Vadha" while the company was at Amraoti. It was granted and the play was staged.

The C. P. Government appointed a committee to report if it would be undesirable to resurrect the play 'under the new era in India'. Rao Bahadur Brahma, Mr. Angal and others who were members of the committee have reported, evidently, favourably. For the Berar and C. P. Government have promptly accepted the recommendations of the committee and removed the ban against its performance. If that is so, will the Bombay Government remain so unresponsive to public opinion as to continue their ban on this play?

But why was it prohibited at all? As every reader of the Mahabharata knows, Keechaka-Vadha is adapted from the account of the doings of the Pandavas while they were 'incognito' at the court of Virata. While there, Bhima, the second of the Pandavas killed Keechaka in a wrestling duel for having insulted the modesty of Draupadi by keeping an evil eye over her. This story forms the theme of Mr. Khadilkar's play.

But, the suspicious bureaucracy of Lord Curzon's regime scented sedition in this piece of art. A sinister interpretation was put on Mr. Khadilkar's work, presumably because of his great crime of being a close associate and collaborator of the late Lokmanya. We have it on the authority of Sir Valentine Chirol in his "Unrest in India" that every time the play was staged everybody in the auditorium knew and was delighted to imagine that Bhima, Draupadi and Keechaka were only personifications of the Indian agitator, the Indian nation, and Lord Curzon! Wonderful! But that is no reason why now the play be banned in this Presidency.

JUSTICE.

TRIFLES.

On Saturday morning last the "Chronicle" said that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association had agreed that a comprehensive inquiry by the Tariff Board should take place in order to find out the causes of the present depression in the Bombay textile industry.

* * *

On Saturday afternoon last the "Evening News of India" understood from "an authoritative source" that there was "no truth in the report published by a contemporary this morning" that the Association had agreed to any such step.

* * *

Yesterday morning the "Times of India" understood also from "an authoritative source" that there was "no truth in the report published by a contemporary" that the Association had agreed to the inquiry by the Tariff Board.

* * *

Yesterday afternoon the "Indian Daily Mail" understood "from a reliable source that the Bombay Mill-owner's Association have agreed to a comprehensive inquiry into the whole Mill Industry by the Tariff Board". It was quite explicit about it. It announced that "the Mill-owners at a meeting of the Committee held last Thursday agreed to the proposed inquiry subject to the terms of reference".

* * *

Evidently there are sources and sources which claim to be authoritative and reliable. I convey my condolences to the "Times of India" and suggest to it that the Mill-owners' Association, chary as it is of supplying accurate information to the Nationalist Press, may have been on this occasion not quite willing to impart it to other sources too. Let the "Times of India" find out why.

* * *

At the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers at Leeds, a speaker thought it was strange that a young boy would rather be cuffed by a man than cudgelled by a woman. I wonder whether the feminine cudgelling smarts more then the masculine cuffing. Later in life too the boy grown into man is more willing to be lectured by his boss than curtain-lectured at home.

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

The Soviet's Success.

The Russo-German treaty has been signed in Berlin by Dr. Stresemann and the Soviet Ambassador in Germany, M. Krestinski and this diplomatic achievement which is considered by the Polish and the French Press as a successful 'coup' directed against Locarno is sure to be hailed by the German Nationalist as a great victory in the cause of preserving Germany's self-respect. Soviet foreign policy was always suspicious of the Locarno agreement and its inspirers had complained that Locarno had an anti-Soviet sting. That is now taken out much to Frances' chagrin and the dismay of her Polish protege by the treaty of mutual alliance between Germany and Russia. The Soviet Commissor, M. Litvinoff, expressed the feeling uppermost in the mind of Nationalist Germany and Soviet Democracy when he said at Moscow that Locarno had contemplated the creation of an anti-Soviet combination. The treaty of Berlin between Germany and Russia is an answer to Locarno.

French Fears.

The attitude of the French Press has throughout been such as to make Russia think that any attempt to draw away Germany into a separate treaty would be considered by the Western Powers as an indication on Germany's part of the desire to wreak revenge against France. French publicists have made no secret of their anxiety that Germany should be chained down to Locarno. Even then they have been demanding that Great Britain should guarantee that a disarmed Germany should be made to exist side by side with an armed France. Now that Germany has an ally in Russia the French fury will know no bounds. M. Jacques Bainville, a French critic, who dislikes the League and Locarno, said recently in the "Action Francaise" that if the Germans can be masters of themselves, then revenge against France is "a mathematical certainty." Pertinax, the well-known French journalist who specialises in the study of foreign affairs, also remarked in the "Echo de Paris" that should Germany raise her head "the entente cordiale would automotically be re-formed to hold her in cheek". And after the Russo-German treaty the fear of France will be how to hold Germany in cheek!

"The Rebels".

Italian Imperialism is in full march and Italian Colonial policy has discovered "rebels" and is busy "stamping out anarchy." In what the anarchy consists the protagonists of Imperialism when they are out to steal other people's territory and belongings are hardly able satisfactorily to explain. A European nation marches into the territory of an African tribe, plants its own flag and declares the country to be its own and if the original inhabitants cry out that it was plunder and robbery and seek to win it back by armed resistance, that is called anarchy. Thus with the object of "strengthening their possessions of the Nogel territory" in Somaliland, the Italians wage war against its African inhabitants and call the resistance put up by the latter anarchy and rebellion. The other European Powers, although fond of paying lip-homage to peace and promotion of moral relations between mankind, keep quiet. They too have their own Empires where there are "rebels" and "anarchists"!

Poor Reward.

The ways of Millowners' Association of Bombay are strange. On Thursday a meeting of their Committee was held at which it was decided to accept a comprehensive enquiry by the Tariff Board in order to ascertain the causes of the present depression in the textile industry and find out if protection is needed and, if so, what alterations are necessary in the import tariff on yarn and cloth from all countries or from particular countries. The decision being a wise one, we gave publicity to it. The Association, which is very fond of purdah, did not contradict the report as published by us but the "Evening News" was given to understand on Saturday, and the "Times of India" on Monday, from "an authoritative source" that there was no truth in it. Yesterday afternoon the Dalal Street organ of the Millowners' Association, the "Indian Daily Mail", cruelly gave away the Bori Bunder organ by informing its readers that it had learnt from "a reliable source" that the Millowner's Association had agreed to a comprehensive enquiry into the whole Mill Industry by the Tariff Board. We sympathise with our Bori Bunder contemporaries on the poor reward their zeal has met at the hands of the Millowners' Association.

The Four Flames.

Prof. Vaswani did well in his closing address to the Social Workers' Conference held at Larkhana recently to emphasize the need for serving the village, a need which social workers so often forget. Our Seva-Samitis and Reform Associations are an urban product and our social workers in towns are likely not to remember the fact amidst the hum of trade and industry in cities that "the four flames of sorrow and hunger and disease and ignorance" are always with us. "Go and quench the flames" was the parting advice of Prof. Vaswani to the social workers assembled at Larkhana. "Your work in towns," he told them, "may touch hardly 2 per cent of the people in Sind. The main task lies in the villages." He wanted the young workers to go out in the villages. "The only way to save Sind is to save the village." And the only method to save suggested by Prof. Vaswani must be applied all over India. Mahatma Gandhi's movement has drawn attention to this fact, but our Congress organisations in urban areas in particular are not as yet quite alive to the need for preparing young workers for village work.

SABARMATI COMPROMISE.

MADRAS PROTESTS. 3

"SURRENDER TO MAHARASHTRA CLAMOUR."

MADRAS, April 25.

Open protests were registered against the Sabarmati compromise between the Swarajists and the Responsivists at a meeting held this evening on the beach. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and was presided over by Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, President of the last Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference.

Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar examined the terms of the Sabarmati compromise at length and said it cut at the very root of the Cawnpore resolution. He said it wiped out the only distinction between Congressmen and other parties in the country and that it removed the last vestige of non-co-operation from the Council programme. Cotinuing, Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar said he was opposed to the consideration of the question of acceptance of office at this juncture. He was equally opposed to leave the sufficiency of responso to be judged by the Congress councillors.

A SURRENDER TO MAHARASHTRA CLAMOUR.

Continuing, Mr. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar said he was further opposed to the idea of the Jayakar-Nehru committee. He characterised the Sabarmati compromise as a surrender on the part of Pandit Motilal Nehru to the clamour of a few Maharatta friends. "Tamil Nadu," he said, "was opposed to this compromise and he sincerely hoped that the All-India Congress Committee would turn it down and that even if that Committee fell a victim to the machinations of leaders, a special Congress would be convened to have the verdict reversed."

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, the Swarajist President of the Corporation, voiced similar sentiments and hoped Tamil Nadu would see that the decision was unsettled.

"Comrade" Singaravelu Chettiar condemned the compromise as sham and humbug and said it was a pitiful exhibition of the 'bourgeoise' mentality.—Free Press of India.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

MRS. NAIDU ON SABARMATI COMPROMISE.

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

Presiding over the Allahabad District Conference, this evening, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu appealed for unity among Hindus and Mahomedans and for support to the Congress policy. She deprecated formation of the new political parties, and invited Liberals and Independents and all others to join the Congress. She specially hoped that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya would not oppose the policy of the Congress, a body for which he had worked for 40 years.

She welcomed the Sabarmati compromise, and said it was untrue that the agreement was opposed to the resolution passed by the Cawnpore Congress. She was of opinion that the compromise did not swerve an inch from the Cawnpore resolution. The only difference was that, whereas at Cawnpore, it was agreed not to co-operate with Government until a satisfactory response was forthcoming to our demands, the Sabarmati formula explained, at greater details, the exact national demands.

The Conference meets again to-morrow when resolutions will be discussed.—Free Press of India.

A. I. C. C.

INVITED TO CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

At a meeting to-night, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee resolved that in view of the present situation in Calcutta and in Bengal and in view of the necessity for the presence of All-India leaders in Calcutta, the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee convened for the 5th and 6th May at Sabarmati be held at Calcutta on the same dates or any other suitable dates.—Free Press of India.

CHANGE OF DATES.

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

To enable the Muslim leaders to attend the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee prior to the sitting of the Special Khilafat Conference to be held at Delhi the dates of the All-India Congress Committee's meetings originally fixed for the 5th and 6th May, have been altered to the 4th and 5th. The Working Committee will meet at 9 a.m. at Sabarmati Ashram on 4th May and the All-India Congress Committee at 3 p.m. the same afternoon.—A. P.

TUKOJI RAO'S LATEST

CONFERENCE WITH LORD BIRKENHEAD

TO DISCUSS HIS ABDICATION

LONDON, April 26.

The "Westminster Gazette" understands that the ex-Maharajah of Indore will shortly pay a brief visit to England where he intends to seek a conference with Lord Birkenhead with regard to the procedure which led to his abdication. The paper understands that the ex-Maharajah also intends to dispose of his treasures.—Reuter.

LIGHTED MISSILE AT PREMIER.

HUGH DALY SENTENCED.

LONDON, April 26.

Hugh Daly has been found guilty at the Old Bailey and sentenced to twelve months in the second division.—Reuter.

(Hugh Daly (24), hotel porter speaking with an Irish brogue, was charged on March 29 at the Bow-street Police Court, with throwing an explosive missile with intent to do bodily harm at the dinner of the Ireland Club in celebration of St. Patrick's Day on 17th March.

A sensation was caused at the dinner of the Ireland Club by a lighted firework being thrown when Mr. Baldwin arose to speak. The Prince of Wales was the principal guest at the dinner.)

EX-KAISER'S PROPERTY.

QUESTION OF CONFISCATION.

LONDON, April 25.

Berlin.—Over twenty-five million voters have demanded a plebiscite to decide whether the entire property of the ex-rulers should be confiscated without compensation. The Government has, therefore, been compelled constitutionally to submit a bill to the Reichstag.

It does so with a heavy heart, however, and declares in a proclamation that confiscation without compensation is opposed to the principles of justice. It is expected that Government will do its utmost to effect a compromise.—Reuter's Special.

A DISTINCT TRIUMPH.

HON. SASTRI ON S. AFRICAN SITUATION.

MADRAS, April 26

The proposal to hold a Round Table Conference to consider the South African Indian question is welcomed as a distinct triumph by the Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. In the course of an interview to the Press, he pays an eloquent tribute to the South African Indian Deputation headed by Dr. Abdur Rehman, to Mr. C. F. Andrews' work and to the Paddison Deputation. He trusts that in sending out Indian representatives, the Government will step out of the narrow circle and see that men of the right type are sent out. Mr. Sastri hopes that the Viceroy's advisers will see that proper selections are made.

Dr. Besant also welcomes the move and says that the South African Indian situation furnishes an additional reason why the Commonwealth of India Bill should be supported.—Free Press of India.

"MASSES OF INDIA."

A COMMUNIST ORGANISATION IN PARIS.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

A cable to the "Englishman" states that Scotland Yard is investigating into the activities of a British agent of the Communist organisation called "Masses of India" with its headquarters in Paris. The organisation is closely linked with the Third International and is carrying on propaganda amongst the coloured students and the representatives of foreign commercial houses throughout Europe; and distributing in Britain literature which is designed to encourage revolution in India, Egypt, China and Persia. The organisation declares that Britain cannot be dislodged from her position in the East except by force.—Free Press of India.

SIR P. PATTANI FASTS.

REASONS NOT DISCLOSED.

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

Information has been received in the Satyagrahashram that Sir P. D. Pattani, the Administrator of the Bhavnagar State has gone on a fast of seven days for private reasons which he has not disclosed. He was well until the fifth day when doctors had to be called from Bombay and he was persuaded on their advice to take fruit juice on the sixth day.—A. P.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

MORE RIOTING

ARMOURED CARS PATROL.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The situation to-day was disquieting. Stray cases of assaults on Hindus and Mahomedans were reported from several places. Business in Burra Bazar, Chitpur Road, Harrison Road, College and Cornwallis Streets was practilally at standstill. The city presented a gloomy and deserted appearance.

There were serious disturbances in Mirzapur Street, Gurpar Road and Muktaram Babu Street (off Chitpur Road) in which shots were fired. In one case the police opened fire on the mob wounding several persons.

FUNERAL PARTY ATTACKED.

Last night two dead bodies of Mahomedans were being removed to the burial ground by Mahomedans in a procession when in Raja Dinendranarayen Street (Gurpar) the funeral party was attacked by several Hindus and shots were fired from a house as a result of which two or three Mahomedans were wounded. They were removed to Campbell Hospital this morning.

Several Mahomedans apparently with the intention of retaliating assembled near the place were the disturbance took place and a panic was created that Mahomedans had arrived to loot houses. The police arrived and dispersed the crowd, but in the melee two or three Mahomedans received injuries.

FUSSILADE OF BRICKBATS.

A Hindu while passing along Mirzapur Street this morning was stabbed by a Mahomedan. This infuriated the Hindus who assembled in large numbers and began to attack Mahomedan passers-by. By this time a large number of Mahomedans arrived and there was a regular fussilade of brickbats. The situation became so serious that a large number of policemen headed by police officials soon arrived on the spot and tried to disperse the mob but without success. Eventually, it is reported, they were obliged to fire on the mob, wounding some. The wounded were removed to hospital.

Another disturbance was reported to have occurred this morning in Muktaram Babu Street, where some Mahomedans who had assembled apparently to fight the Hindus, both parties being fully armed with knives and swords. It is stated that some shots were fired on the mob from a house. A couple of Mahomedans are reported to have been injured.

CLOTH SHOP LOOTED.

A Mahomedan cloth shop in Nurmul Lohia Lane, Burra Bazar, was looted by a large number of up-country Hindus in the afternoon. They removed some pieces on to the road and set fire to them. The police arrived, stopped further looting and arrested 12 Hindus.

Three cases of stabbing by Mahomedans were reported in Harrison Street. Two more cases of assault were reported in College Street and Thantania.

Enquiries made at College hospital went to show that 30 persons were admitted in the hospital, including seven Hindus and two Mahomedans who had received gunshot wounds. Four of the injured persons died in hospital to-day. This brings the total number of deaths to twenty-three. Two armoured cars patrolled the affected areas. The situation was quiet towards the evening.—A.P.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

There has been an appreciable shortage of food supplies at Sir Stuart Hogg Market as a result of the disturbances and serious situation is apprehended unless things improve in a day or two. There has been no meat of any kind selling since yesterday and although the stock of vegetables has practically run out, dealers seem to have no inclination to bring in fresh supplies for fear of probable loss.—A. P.

THE 'LIBERAL' WAY.

MESSENGER TO OLYMPIAN GODS.

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhuri, the nominated Labour member, Bengal Council, leaves for Darjeeling to-night with instructions from the Bengal Liberal Association and the Labour Federation to press the Governor to pass an emergency legislation to cope with the situation in Calcutta.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF COUNCIL.

The Secretary to the Liberal Party of the Bengal Council has wired to Lord Lytton the resolution passed at a meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Provos C. Mitter urging Government to discuss the present situation with the representatives of different interests of the province. The Legislative Council being the only recognised body which represents different interests and parties, his Excellency was requested to summon an emergency meeting of the Council without delay in connection with the situation in Calcutta arising out of the recent and present disturbances.—A. P.

TOLL OF RIOTS.

25 DEAD AND 210 WOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

(9 p.m.)—The riot situation still continues to be as disquieting as before, with this difference that the scene of disturbance has shifted to the eastern part of the city at the crossing of Mirzapore Street, Amhert Street and Harrison Road, a predominantly Bengalee quarter. The trouble began in the morning and continues with brief intervals of calm. On two occasions, the police had to resort to firing.

The first incident reported in the morning was the beating of a Moslem by an up-country Hindu durwan at about 7-30 in the morning. Next, near the Amhert Post Office, a Hindu was stabbed by a Muslim "goonda" who was given chase and beaten by the Hindus and handed over to the police. This caused commotion amongst the Moslems. About 50 Moslems gathered and challenged the Hindus of the locality and resorted to indiscriminate stone-throwing. At this, it is reported that one or two blanks were fired from a house-top. At this stage the police arrived and a serious situation was averted.

At about noon, at the same place, one Hindu was stabbed by a "goonda," who being chased entered a coalshop when armoured car arrived and the sergeants, it is stated, fired injuring three Hindus on their legs.

MARCH ON A TEMPLE.

In the northern part of the town known as Chorebagan, at 8 a.m., a large body of Moslems are reported to have marched on a Shiva temple armed with lathis and knives. But the Moslems found that the Hindus were forewarned and had gathered before the temple to defend it. When the two crowds met, brickbats were thrown indiscriminately by both sides, injuring five or six persons, including Hindus and Moslems. Just at this time, it is stated that blank fire was resorted to from a house top which infuriated the Moslems who made a rush towards the temple a second time. The police arrived on the scene and opened fire as a result of which two Bengalees, one Oriya servant and an up-country Hindu received bullet wounds.

At about 7-30 p.m., a Moslem proceeding from Kolutola towards Mirzapur was belaboured by two up-country Hindu durwans at the College Square. An angry Moslem crowd gathered on the spot and a Hindu crowd also soon formed. Some brickbats were thrown and after some time the two crowds dispersed.

A DESERTED CITY.

Tension still prevails. Stray cases of assaults and stabbing are being reported from different parts of the city. Business is at a complete stand-still, the shops in the affected places being closed throughout the day. The city presents a deserted appearance in several parts, the calm being broken only by the swiftly passing tram-cars and motor-cars. There is a great feeling of insecurity and people do not move out except on compelling business. Casualties for the day are estimated at five dead and forty injured. Approximate figures of casualties for the last four days are 25 dead and 210 wounded.—Free Press of India.

HOW TO CHECK EVIL OF COMMUNALISM

SIR ALI IMAM'S NOVEL PLAN.

PATNA, April 26.

A public meeting of the Moslems of Patna was held on Sunday last in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall to consider the situation created by the recent communal riots and to take steps to check this growing evil. The attendance was large. Prominent Moslems leaders were present, amongst them being Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Hassan Imam, Khan Bahadur Suffraz Husein Khan, M.L.A., and Khan Bahadur Ismail, M.L.A. Khan Bahadur Ismail presided.

Sir Ali Imam was the principal speaker of the evening. He greatly deplored the growing tension between the two communities and also the fact that Behar which had been so far free from the malady was fast drifting towards the danger zone. He very earnestly and strongly exhorted both Hindus and Moslems to face the situation calmly and to do their best to do away with the evil. Leaving the matter to individual Hindus and Moslems, said Sir Ali Imam, would not solve the problem as the evil had assumed a communal aspect. They had to combat it in an organised way. He suggested that both Hindus and Moslems should have separate organisations of their own linked together by leading members of each community, serving as honorary members upon each other's organisations. These honorary members would act as liason officers between the two communities in order that one community might have no misapprehension and misunderstanding about the other. The two organisations should work among their own communities with the solet object of bringing about unity between the two. The first duty of these organisations would be to see to it that nothing was done by either to offend each other in respect of religious places and practices. The second object of the Muslim organisation should be to declare unequivocally that they would join their Hindu brethren in all things that tended to promote the progress and well being of the country. The third essential was that they should be able to defend themselves in the case of unprovoked attacks. They would not provoke but they would defend. Organised action,

(Continued on next page)

FRENCH CAPTURE SUEIDA.

AFTER SIX HOURS' FIGHTING.

DRUSES LOSE HEAVILY.

LONDON, April 25.

Beirut.—French troops captured Sueida, capital of Jebel Druse, after six hours' fighting.—Reuter.

Druses estimated to be six thousand strong desperately resisted but lost heavily. The French captured two guns.—Reuter.

THREAT TO RIFFIS.

FRANCO-SPANISH BLUFF.

LONDON, April 26.

Ujda.—The French and Spanish Governments have fixed May 1, as the time-limit for the conclusion of the negotiations with the Riff. If no agreement is reached by then, the French and Spanish troops will resume the offensive.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET.

ADOPTED BY CHAMBER.

LONDON, April 25.

Paris.—The Chamber to-day adopted the whole of the 1926 budget by 427 to 153 votes.—Reuter.

The Chamber passed the clause establishing an independent redemption fund and also clause one fixing the budget at: Revenue—37,517 million francs; Expenditure 37,376 million francs.—Reuter.

TAX ON RACING.

A FEATURE OF BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 26.

The British Budget includes a betting tax of five per cent. on every stake.—Reuter's Special.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

SOME OF THE PROBABLES.

LONDON, April 26.

The following are the probables for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes:—

Booklet (R. Jones), Lex (Beary), Review Order (H. Bessley), Harpagon (Elliott), Hope (J. Leach), St. John (Taylor), Comedy King (Lane), Embargo (S. Donoghue), Colorado (Weston), Gay Lothario (Thwaites), Apple Sammy (Jelliss), Jessel (Wragg), War Mist (Esling), Finglas (Archibald), Coronach (Childs), Swift and Sure (Brennan). No jockeys have yet been found for Pantera, Happy Recruit and Friar Wile.—Reuter's Special.

RACE TO POLE.

REPLENISHING OF SUPPLIES.

LONDON, April 26.

The latest move in connection with the race to the Pole is contained in an Oslo message which says that the steamer Chantier passed Tronejem Fjord yesterday and was met at sea by a Norwegian steamer which transferred to the Chantier "certain equipment."—Reuter's Special.

"CITY OF LEICESTER."

FRESH FIRE.

LONDON, April 26.

A message from Malta regarding the "City of Leicester" says that most of the 'tween deck and number four hold cargo had been discharged, but later on smoke was seen issuing from the lower deck and number five hold cargo also. The discharge was then stopped, all hatches closed and steam injection resumed.—Reuter's Special.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

FALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, April 25.

Cairo.—A communique from the Arab Agency denies the reports that Ibn Saud has created difficulties with regard to the pilgrimage to Mecca. It states that the Egyptian representative who left for Medina three weeks ago to prepare for the pilgrimage left there quite satisfied at the assistance given him and at the state of public security.—Reuter.

"SHAH-IN-SHAH."

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI'S CORONATION.

TEHERAN EN FETE.

LONDON, April 25.

Teheran.—The whole of Teheran was beautifully decorated and the city was thronged with thousands of people from all parts of the country on the occasion of the coronation of Reza Shah Pahlevi to-day.

The ceremony, which was attended by a distinguished assemblage, took place in the Museum Hall of the Old Golestan Palace. At the top of the Hall facing the entrance stood the Peacock Throne and immediately below were aide-de-camps with the Imperial flag, while a few feet further away the Naderi Throne was placed.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The young Crown Prince entered the Hall at twenty minutes to four followed by Cabinet Ministers, Commandants, Governor of Teheran, Court Ministers and Under-Secretaries, the Prime Minister bearing the Keyan Crown, the Chief Court Minister the Pahlevi Crown specially prepared for the occasion, the Minister of War, the Jehangosha Sword, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the Pearl Crown, the Minister of Justice, the Royal Sceptre, the Minister of Public Works, the celebrated Darai Noor, the Minister of the Interior the Mace, the Minister of Finance the Shah's portrait and nine commandants the ancient arms including Nadir Shah's bow.

The Crown Prince stood on the right of the Naderi Throne and the followers in a semi-circle below. On the right of the Peacock Throne from the upper to lower end of the Hall stood separate groups of Ulema, including representataives of Christian Churches, Judges, nobility and representatives of guilds and merchants and on the left in the same manner the diplomatic Corps, foreign ladies, first class military officers, heads of Ministries, local and foreign press representatives and other foreign subjects.

PAHLVI CROWNS HIMSELF.

At quarter to four the Shah entered, wearing the royal mantle followed by Court chamberlains. His Majesty sat on the Peacock Throne and the Head Ulema pronounced blessing and offered prayers for his prosperity, after which he presented Pahlevi with the Crown, which the Shah put on his head himself. The Minister of Justice presented the sceptre and others jewelleries they carried.

The Shah read a speech which lasted six minutes and speeches by the Premier and the Chief Court Minister followed. The ceremony lasted half an hour and the Shah accompanied by the Crown Prince then drove in state amid applauding crowds to the new private country palace, whence he will return to the city to-morrow.

NON-MUSLIM DEPUTATIONS.

The number of those who have come to the city has been increased by delegates with valuable presents. They include deputations from non-Moslem communities. There will be a general holiday for three days with illuminations and fireworks at night, and banquets, receptions, races, parades, aeroplane demonstrations and inauguration of a wireless station called "Pahlevi," have been arranged for the whole week. There will also the receptions at the Foreign Legations.—Reutr.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S MANIFESTO.

CONGRATULATIONS TO REZAKHAN.

The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has passed the following resolutions:—

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha tenders its sincere felicitations to ancient Iran and to Pehlvi Rezakhan, on the auspicious occasion of his coronation; and wishes Persia, her Padshah, and her People a long lease of peace, prosperity and place of honour in the coming comity of Eastern Nations.

MAKE PEACE WITH RIFFS.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha deplores the Franco-Spanish diplomacy and military coercion practised against the Riffs; and warns the Powers concerned of a grave conflagration in case of further procrastination of an honourable peace with Abdel Karim.

INDEPENDENCE TO DRUSE.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha deprecates the un-French oppression, suppression and barbarism of the French command in Syria, and hopes, that the liberty loving French Nation will recognise the right of the heroic Druse to live independently of French control.

HINDU-MUSLIM DISSENSIONS.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha deeply regrets the dissensions between the two sister communities, and fully endorses the opinion of Mrs. Besant and other leaders, that Swaraj alone will cure these ills, which are due to foreign domination.

UNITED CONGRESS.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha reiterates its frequent appeals for a United Congress, and hopes and trusts, that the Unionists will respond to Mrs. Naidu's appeal and rejoin the Congress without delay or demur. Now is the hour for United action, and any flattering will be really baneful to the country's cause.

PASSPORT TO SWAMI SATYA DEVA.

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha condemns the action of the Government of Bombay and of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in refusing passport to Swami Satya Deva to go to Europe for occular treatment. The Sabha fully hopes, better counsels will prevail, and a passport will be granted at an early date.

FROM GENEVA TO MOSUL.

CAJOLING THE TURK.

BATTLE OF THE SCRIPTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, March 29.

A close study of the workings of British diplomacy and forms a very interesting and instructive subject. One feature of British policy stands out in bright colours in this study, viz., cajolery and paltry concessions. When the weapons totally fails, then comes a certain degree of surrender. The course of negotiations from Sevres to Lausanne presents example to demonstrate the truth of the above anthysis. The Mosul Question is passing through similar stages, though the drama is expected to be a rather long-drawn out tug of war. All kinds of intrigues were employed by the British Government to secure a "unanimous award" from the League. Then the Turks were bullied and are being bullied even to-day, into accepting that "Award" by a display of force of the League Powers.

The political stage is being set by the fates for the next scene, that is, cajolery, paltry concession and the final surrender by the British. The British Government now seem to be forced to take up a more reasonable attitude towards Turkey to avoid further complications for the political horizon in Europe is to-day more clouded than it was six months before. Sir Ronald Lindsay is expected to return to Turkey with more definite proposals from London. It is dangerous though to venture a surmise in this matter, yet one may say that direct negotiations between Iraq and Turkey will perhaps be proposed; or a rectification of the boundary line which may give the Turks some 150 kilo-metres of Mosul territory, will be offered, or some such other fantastically alluring feeler will be put forward for the purpose of enticing the Turks or prolonging the negotiations till the next Session of the League of Council when efforts will be made to patch up a sort of European Peace and Security Pact.

LATIN SCRIPT.

The Turkish delegates to the Baku Turcology Congress have returnd. They say that the Arabic script was defended by the delegates from the Republic of Kazan Tartars only, who could not secure a majority. The Turkish delegates abstained from taking part in voting; for, their Government had not made up their mind one way or other on this question.

Without casting any aspersions upon the Congress, it may be said that the Kazan delegates displayed great moral courage in opposing the Latin scrip and out of the Turanian peoples of Soviet Republics, they form the most advanced section and it is their word which should carry weight, from out of all those peoples.

The "Aksham" here, has invited the opinions of all the eminent Turkish writers, men of letters and professors on the question of adoption of the Latin scrip. The opinions so far published are all against the change of script.

CLASSIC MOTOR RACE.

WON BY AN ITALIAN

Cerda (Sicily).—Constantini in a Bugatti won the race covering a course of 540 kilometres in 7 hours, 20 minutes and 45 seconds. Bugattis were also second and third. The Delage team withdrew owing to the death of Masetti. Maraini in a Bugatti overturned and fractured his right shoulder. 42 cars competed.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir William Birdwood arrived at Simla on Sunday morning.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.R.I.M.S., (London.) Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament), Central India Branch Mhow, C. I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth, or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. NORTON CANCELLED.

LAW LECTURESHIP TO BE FOUNDED.

MADRAS, April 24.

The Secretary, Norton Entertainment Committee, writes to the press:—

At a meeting of the Committee held last evening Mr. Justice V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar placed before the Committee a letter received from Mr. Norton expressing regret for his inability to accept the invitation Mr. Norton says: "If you and those who think with you would be so gracious as to send me a letter inscribed with your and their names as a token of regard and message of farewell I would, like the lyric poet in Horace, "strike the stars" with my head in earthly and consummated pride."

In view of this letter the Committee has resolved that the proposed entertainment be given up and an address signed by representative members of legal profession be presented to Mr. Norton in person at Kodaikanal before his departure for England by a deputation of the members of the Committee.

The Committee has further resolved that besides putting up an oil painting of Mr. Norton in a prominent place in the High Court, the balance of the subscriptions to be collected should be invested in founding a lectureship to be called Eardley Norton lecture to be delivered every year by a member of the profession who will be presented with a gold medal to be called Eardley Norton Gold Medal.—A. P.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

MR SASTRI ON SELECTION OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES

In course of an interview with the Associated Press, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, referring to the agreement between Union of South Africa and Government of India for a round table conference, said:—

"What we have gained is a little time and an opportunity of stating our case to a duly accredited body of South African whites. How are we going to make use of this opportunity? Whom will the Government of India choose as its representatives at this conference? So much depends on the ability, tact and fearlessness of these representatives. The public have often had occasion to protest against the way in which the personnel of our over-seas delegates has always been selected from a narrow and limited circle. It is to be hoped now that a new Viceroy has come into office and that the Union Government has shewn signs of its being accessible to the new spirit of equality and justice, the Indian representatives would be of the right type, men in whom the people as distinguished from the Government, are willing to repose confidence.

No doubt the authority of deputation will be derived from the Government of India and in their demands and arguments alike they must keep close to the brief prepared by the Government of India, but the actual weight they carry and the impression they produce on those with whom they negotiate will depend on their personal standing in public life and on their distinction. Unfortunately the central legislature is not in session now and Lord Irwin has not acquired a knowledge of the outstanding individuals included in it. We can only trust that his advisers will not hesitate to break new ground if necessary and select names from a wider circle than heretofore."—A. P.

"FORCE NO REMEDY"

"NATAL ADVERTISER" ON UNION GOVERNMENT'S CLIMB-DOWN.

CAPETOWN, April 25.

The "Natal Advertiser," commenting on the postponement of the Asiatic Bill, says it should give the Minister some satisfaction to know that those who most acutely resented the savagery, the impolitic savagery, of his bill are far more in accord with the general South African aims so lucidly expressed in his speech than he perhaps realises. All of us would like to see a perceptible reduction in Asiatic numbers in this province, though the Asiatic aggregate in the Union as a whole would not be a menace were the unjust Union segregation laws abrogated which keep the Indian in Natal.

The paper says those who attacked the bill believe that justice and straight dealing mean more to a nation than a moment's trade advantage or gains that might accrue from suddenly deporting one's competitors. They belie that force is no remedy. They believe sufficiently in their own race gifts and their own national consciousness not to fear submersion by people less fitted than themselves to employ Western ways in their dealings with one another. They believe that rightly approached great numbers of Asiatics would elect to leave this country and the residue would no longer constitute a peril.

INDIANS A BUTTRESS OF CIVILISATION

Lastly, they believe that in a country that is losing civilised men at a greater rate than it is gaining them and where it is by no means certain that civilisation will not ultimately have to be upheld by other men than purely white ones, Indians rightly governed may later prove a buttress of civilisation in a land overmhelmigly peopled by folk still on the border line of barbarism.—Reuter's Special.

UNDER CONGRESS FLAG.

MRS. BEASANT ON UNITY OF ACTION

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS URGED.

MADRAS, April 26.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Dr. Besant expressing her opinion on the Ahmedabad agreement said:—

"I think it is a step that ought to lead to the re-union of all parties within the Congress. It was made clear that there was no real difference between them. The amendment carried by Pandit Malaviya at the National Party's Conference shows that they were all ready to sign the Congress creed. I think it would be a good thing to have a Special Congress so as to open definitely the doors of the Congress to all who are willing to sign its creed. If all the parties were thus united and the resolution carried demanding second reading of the Commonwealth of India Bill which would only endorse the principles of the Bill that is self-government for India, any amendments thought desirable could be introduced without difficulty in a committee of the whole House. It would also be well if the Special Congress changed the venue of the ordinary session in December to a central place such as Bihar in order to make it possible for large numbers to attend. Assam would be satisfactory when no critical questions had to be decided; but at such a busy time as Christmas week, many people would have other engagements and would find it impossible to go so far."

KHADDAR OR SWADESHI.

Asked whether the use of Khaddar would stand in any way of her joining the Congress, Dr. Besant observed:—"I think it would be a good thing if the use of Swadeshi products in general were to be preferred to the special one of Khaddar. Good Khaddar is very costly and ordinary variety is very ugly. There does not seem to be any reason for starving out high class skilled weavers of such places as Benares. If the Congress decides that Khaddar must be worn at its meetings, I should take it as uniform and wear it as I do boy scout uniform at scout meetings, though I think the choice an unwise one. To use Swadeshi is with me a principle, to use Khaddar is a detail."

Dr. Besant was then asked whether she intended to attend the meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad on 5th and 6th May. She said:—"I hope to be at Ahmedabad at that time and I shall attend it both as an ex-President of the Congress and as a member of the National Party."

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Regarding the South African issue which was the last question put to her, Dr. Besant said:—"I regard it as a great triumph for Indians in their struggle for right treatment in South Africa and as largely due to admirable work of their deputation in India. I also congratulate Mr. Andrews on his unceasing efforts to resist injustice. The Anti-Asiatic Bill, had it passed, would have been a very severe blow to the British Empire and would have made a definite obstacle to the transmutation of that Empire into a federation of free nations. That its passing at one time seemed likely, proves the importance of placing India on equality with the self-governing Dominions. Until she secures Dominion status, her nationals abroad will always be in peril which is another reason, I may add, for pressing the second reading of the Commonwealth Bill in the House of Commons.—A. P.

SHATRUNJAYA HILLS.

JAIN MEMORIAL TO VICEROY

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

A mass memorial signed by about 50,000 Jains from all over India has been submitted to the Viceroy praying for protection of their vested religious rights on the Chatrunjaya Hills in Palitana State in Kathiawar, as has been done in past. It is understood that Sheth Anandji Kaliyanji and other trustees of the Jain community have submitted a rejoinder to the representation of the Palitana State to the Agent to Governor-General, mainly basing their case on the contractual relations which have existed between the parties for the last 250 years.—A. P.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

(Continued from previous page).

said Sir Ali Imam, was the only remedy to face the malady successfully.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Aziz exhorted the Moslems not to be incited by rumours which in the majority of cases turned out to be groundless or exaggerated. He asked them not to let individual quarrels from the basis of communal riots. Mr. Aziz supported Sir Ali Imam's suggestion. Messrs. Yunus and Sharfaraz Hussein Khan also spoke supporting Sir Ali Imam's proposal.

Mr. Mohamed Shere Khan proposed the appointment of a committee consisting of Sir Ali Imam, Maulavi Mahamud Shafee and others to formulate proposals for the inauguration of an organisation on the lines of Sir Ali Imam's proposal and to call another general meeting of Moslems of the Province to discuss their proposals and launch the proposed organisation by the 15th of May. The proposal was carried.—Free Press.

REVIVE DYERISM.

'MORNING POST'S" PLEA

LONDON, April 26.

In an editorial on the Calcutta riots the "Morning Post" says it is duty of the British Government to prevent these collisions. In the present case the Government of Bengal has not been shiningly successful and we hope it has not been hampered by false humanitarianism. The courageous initiative of General Dyer only seemed severe to those who had not the knowledge and imagination to realise from what horrors it saved northern India. Lack of firmness at the beginning of the Moplah outbreak led to an appalling catastrophe. In such cases initial severity is ultimate benevolence. Weakness at the beginning means cruelty at the end.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM DEFENCE PARTIES.

CALCUTTA April 25.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Mayor, Hazi Abdur Rashid Khan, the Deputy Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and prominent members of the Congress and Khilafat Committees visited the affected areas and urged the formation of local defence parties consisting of Hindus and Muslims in every locality.

The College Street Market Trade Association have organised a mixed volunteer corps of 100 Hindus and Muslims under Mr. J. C. Mukherjee Secretary of the Association, and they are now guarding the market.

REQUEST TO HOME MEMBER.

Sir Provoshchunder Mitter, Secretary of the Indian Association, has wired to Sir Hugh Stephenson at Darjeeling requesting that effective measures be taken to stop the riots and requesting his presence in Calcutta.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

MYSTERIOUS FORCES AT WORK.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Last week, the writer pointed out that the worst feature of the recent Calcutta Riot was the shooting, stabbing and assaulting of individuals by members of the other community. It is unfortunate, that the same ghastly feature has reappeared during the present riot. There is some mystery behind these communal out-breaks in Calcutta.

(1) How is it, that the Goonda Raj raised its head, the moment Lord Irwin arrived in India?

(2) Why did Mr. Birla sends a wire to the Viceroy for his immediate attention and assistance?

(3) What is the significance of "a notorious Muslim Goonda, heading a mob of his co-religionists and addressing some Bengalis said:—

"We have no quarrel with you. We will not break temples, which belong to you. We want to drive Marwaris to Bikaner and Jodhpur!"

(4) Is not this statement most significant? Does it not reveal that behind these riots, there is not merely communal dissensions, but that there is some mysterious economic force at work?

(5) Are not Marwaris Hindus? They are. Why is then this anti-Marwari feeling?

(6) Are Marwaris oppressing Muslim labourers? No, not as a class. For, Marwaris have no jute mills. Marwaris have no workshops or Engineering concerns. Marwaris do not engage labour in the Docks.

(1) Are Marwari merchants anti-Muslim? No, not as a class.

(8) Are Marwari traders causing obstruction, damage or loss to Muslim traders? No, not as a class.

(9) Why is then this anti Marwari feeling? Marwaris have no doubt monopolised a good deal of Calcutta business just as Gujaratis, Kutchis, Kathiawadis, Memons and Khojas have done in Bombay. Marwaris are no doubt keen rivals of European merchants; and but for their presence, Europeans will have everything their own way in matters commercial. In whose interest are Marwaris to be driven to Jodhpur and Bikaner?

The writer asserts, that there are some mysterious economic forces at work behind these riots; and that an all Party Committee should start thorough investigation.

RIGHT TO HOLD MUSICAL PROCESSION.

MEETING OF ALL-INDIA SABHA TO BE CONVENED.

AMBALA, April 25.

The Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference held its final meeting this afternoon. Delegates to-day numbered about six hundred, while visitors numbered about two thousand. About one thousand ladies were present and were accommodated in a special enclosure.

The Conference passed thirteen more resolutions mainly dealing with existing social and religious customs among Hindus and pleading for reform in them. Most of the resolutions adopted urged Government to increase Hindi knowing staff in Government departments and provide facilities for the spread of education among the depressed classes. The Conference enjoined on Hindus to make themselves physically strong by starting 'akharas' and by strengthening Hindu sangathan and creation of Hindu "dals" and Hindu defence societies at all places and contribute a portion of their income to the fund of the local Hindu Sabha for the protection of Hindu widows and education of orphans.

"AN ESTABLISHED RIGHT."

Another resolution declared that the taking out of musical processions on religious and social occasions along King's highways and public thoroughfares was a well-established right of every citizen and those who wanted to interfere with this righ on the ground of any special custom requiring stoppage of music in any particular locality should be called upon to establish such custom in a court of law.

A TEN LAKH FUND.

AMBALA, April 25.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met here for eight hours to-day under the presidentship of Raja Narendranath and passed the budget for the ensuing year. The Committee decided to appeal for a permanent fund of ten lakhs of rupees, interest on which could be devoted to carry on the work of the Mahasabha and to conduct the Hindu Sevaka Sangha, an institution which was started at the last session of the Sabha for the purpose of training Hindu workers.

The Committee authorised its members belonging to different provinces to take all proper steps in consultation with the Working Committees of the Provincial Hindu Sabhas to safeguard the interests of Hindus at the forthcoming elections and to report the same to the Working Committee for final approval. Pandit Deva Ratan Sharma, General Secretary, was also authorised to communicate its resolution to the political parties that as far as possible friction should be avoided between those parties and the Mahasabha in the selection of candidates.

MUSIC PROCESSIONS.

It is understood that in view of the situation created by Mussalman leaders in supporting their co-religionists to stop Hindu musical processions a meeting of the All-India Hindu Sabha will be convened at no distant date for determining the line of action to be taken on the matter.—A. P.

SIAMESE TRAINING SHIP.

ARRIVES IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, April 26.

Mr. F. B. Leach, Commissioner, Pegu Division, this morning went on board the Siamese training ship "Chow Paya" to pay a visit to the Commander Luang Bhai Samudhara.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM

Spanish airmen flying to Manila have arrived at Saigon.

The death has occurred of Sir Shadforth Watts.

Milan.—On the historic occasion at the Scala Theatre of the first presentation of Puccini's unfinished opera the "Turandot" conducted by Tuscanini, a crowded audience composed of the elite of Italian society, was very much impressed.

A meeting of Arya Samajists was held at Simla to protest against the recent order of the Faridkot Durbar prohibiting the Arya Samaj procession. Speeches were made against this interference with the religious liberty of the subjects of the Durbar.

Mr. P. S. Kotwal Barrister, Additional Judicial Commissioner, C.P., has been appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner during the absence of Mr. B. S. Findley, I.C.S., who is proceeding on leave for four months and 23 days.

Mr. D. G. Michell, I.C.S., Legislative Department and Legal Remembrancer, has been appointed as officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner with effect from June 5th.

SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS

MOVE TO GIVE POWER TO COMMISSIONER

A NATIONALIST SUCCESS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

There was a heated discussion for more than an hour on the question of superannuation of municipal officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards. Under the present regulation, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Corporation were empowered to grant the extension. The Rules and Procedure Committee recommended that the regulation should not be rescinded. Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved the adoption of the report against which there were three amendments and ultimately Mr. Nariman's amendment which wanted that the extension be granted only in cases where the Corporation by a majority so decide, was adopted.

POWER TO MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai then moved:—"That the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee be requested to report on the desirability of amending Section 471 of the Municipal Act, so as to empower the Presidency Magistrates to use their discretion in fit cases to release on conviction an accused person with due admonition only in preference to a sentence of fine."

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the motion. The motion was carried.

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of a representative on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory. Committee. There were three candidates for one seat and the result of the ballot was as under:—

	Votes.
Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram	34
Mr. B. G. Horniman	22
Mr. B. G. Parelker	11

Mr. Baman-Behram was declared duly elected.

The report of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee regarding the question of rescinding the regulation about the superannuation of municipal officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards, was then considered. The regulation was:—

"All officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards shall ordinarily retire after they attain the age of 55 and an extension of service shall be given by the Corporation to an officer after the age of 55 only when the Corporation are satisfied on the recommendation of the Commissioner that the officer is fit for further service and that it is necessary to retain his services on the grounds to be mentioned by the Commissioner."

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report stated:—

"Before the aforesaid regulation was framed by the Corporation the right of giving extension of service to municipal officers whose monthly minimum salary, exclusive of allowances, was or exceeded Rs. 500 vested in the Commissioner. Since the addition of Section 80-A, vesting in the Corporation the power of appointing these officers, the regulation referred to above was framed under Section 81 (1) (e) of the Municipal Act, and it was confirmed by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 1307, dated the 5th May, 1924. In order to preserve discipline and to avoid over-riding the Commissioner's authority, the Commissioner's recommendation to the effect that an officer is fit for further service and that his services are necessary in the interests of the Corporation has been made an essential condition for the grant of extension of service by the Corporation. The Committee have been asked by the Resolution under reference to consider whether the Regulation should be rescinded. The Committee very carefully considered the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and they are of opinion that the Regulation should not be rescinded."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved that the Committee's report be adopted.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that the extension of service to the officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards should be given in those cases only where the Corporation by a three-fourths majority may decide to give such extension and that Government be requested to amend the Act accordingly.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved another amendment that the extension should be granted only in cases where the Corporation by a majority so decide.

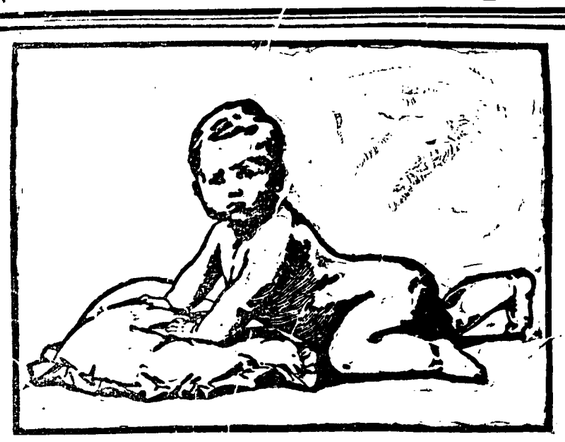
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved the third amendment that the report be recorded and the following words be added in the regulation after the "Commissioner", viz.:—"or the Standing Committee."

BREACH OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said by adopting the report the Corporation would return certain powers to the Commissioner which they had forced out from his hands. When the Corporation were striving towards self-government, it would be a breach of self-government and tantamount to giving autocratic power to a single individual. If an extension was to be given, it should be done, he thought by the Corporation and not the Commissioner, as it became fresh appointment either temporary or permanent.

On the question being put to the vote, Mr. Nariman's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.



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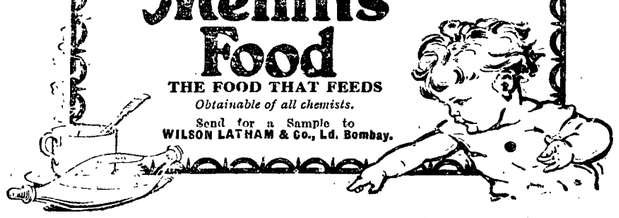

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SACRIFICES MAKE SWARAJISTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The patriotic term of "Swarajist" is now, for good or evil, bifurcated, and as such is likely to create some confusion in the minds of laymen, so an attempt to distinguish and differentiate one from the other will not be considered as uncalled for. Since the new party which recently amalgamated several parties and formed into a numerically strong party of leaders (having hardly any appreciable number to be led) has pinned the label of "Swaraj" as their goal, their programme of promised action towards its attainment is worth inquiring into in order to see how the cap fits them.

"Discriminating co-operation, or responsive co-operation, or constitutional agitation including parliamentary obstruction as and when necessary" are the few main golden keys to their 'modus operandi,' but the many more of silver, iron and brass seem to be careful hidden lest the public should get disgusted and consider the party to be consisting of unskilled workmen having no confidence in themselves to open the gates of Swaraj with one master-key.

"To the best of its opportunities it will strive for the social and economic uplift of all classes, castes and communities, work for the removal of untouchability and the amelioration of the condition of the backward and depressed classes." Either all these people with their social and economic questions were not existing till now, or all through the political career of these leaders hitherto they had no *best opportunities* to attend to these humane and Social reform works, and now they promise (in a conditional manner) all these social and economic reforms without any remorse or repentance for their past criminal negligence.

"They will seek to work the present system of government, unsatisfactory as it is, to the best advantage of the people, and facilitate the early introduction of a system of full responsible government. Here there is a psychologically impossible undertaking for, nothing that is unsatisfactory can be worked by anybody to the best advantage of the people, and if it could be turned to the best advantage of the people it ought not to be styled any more as unsatisfactory. As for facilitating the early introduction of a *system* of full responsible government, it is sure to come early if only these people keep off from the struggle for, their advent into the field at this juncture will only impede our progress and do incalculable harm and be immensely disadvantageous to the present and unborn generations. This is only a cursory analysis of their skillfully chalked out programme.

Since their object is to attain 'Swaraj' as speedily as possible they have become Swarajists of a kind, so now let us see how and whether the cap of original Swarajists fits these people. The real and original Swarajists are those who strive and struggle to win their birthright by staking and sacrificing their wealth, honour and even life for the noble cause. Tilak, Gandhi, Das, Nehru and Lalaji are some of the many names sacred to the masses, and those personalities which are no more with us now commanded such an extraordinary respect, and those that are fortunately living to lead us to the goal are wielding so uncommonly high an influence that many a celebrity from royal blood may very well envy them. Theirs is a real sacrifice for they boarded no wealth which was not thrown at the feet of their Mother Country; their illustrious name, fame and honour became the precious property of the public since they neither hesitated nor feared being cast into the furnace of gaol for their pious and patriotic attempt to emancipate their Mother Country; and the lives of these National assets are being prayed for by millions who can hardly spare them for anything that is not dearer than Swaraj. They craved for no titles and honours, they carried no favours for jobs and posts and they courted for no leniency or mercy in confiscations and imprisonments hence they are as dear to us as their selflessness and our sense of gratitude can make them to be.

How many of these honoured and titled, rich and opulent Independent Nationalists (posing as Swarajists etc.) are prepared to disgorge their wealth for the service of their Mother Country? How many are prepared to pay the price of Swaraj by suffering and selflessness and give a staunch and stubborn battle to have their Mother Country free? Are they prepared to renounce their gilded honours and titles which are nothing but laurels of our degradation and slavery? Are they prepared to give up their false superiority and cease begging of the bureaucracy for loaves and fishes? Do these wise people think that it is possible to serve God and Mammon at one and the same time? Are those who are not with us not against us? Can they after all disabuse their mind and entertain it as no sin or shame to be imprisoned for the cause of their birthright? If their reply to each of these few questions is in consonance with the foregoing examples set by the National heroes referred to above then the cap of Swarajists fits them well, and they may be equally trusted, and we can safely consign ourselves politically to their care—not otherwise, and till then. We shall be scrupulously careful to see that none ennobles or enriches himself at the cost of the suffering masses any more, and it will be our duty also to see that our trusted leaders are not defeated in the contests of elections and that they are strongly manned in Councils, and the Asembly because their sacrifice of independent and very lucractive professions and luxurious and happy-living just at the right time when the Divine Call for Swaraj came to them as an inspiration can never be forgotten even by their opponents when as Shakespeare says,

"Upon such sacrifices
The Gods themselves threw incense!"

SHARMA.

DEADLOCK AT SATARA.

ABORTIVE MUNICIPAL MEETING

(From our Correspondent.)

SATARA, April 21.

The first general meeting of the Satara City Municipality, after its recent triennial elections came off on the 19th instant, all the thirty Councillors—including the six nominated—being present. The municipal Hall was packed with visitors eager to watch the results of the elections of the different office-bearers. The meeting, however, turned out to be abortive. For years past the Satara Municipality has been a decidedly a Non-Brahmin body headed by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, M.L.C., a recognized leader of that Party in the Deccan. But be it clearly borne in mind that in the recent elections that were hotly contested by the Cooper party candidates against the Municipal Popular Party candidates (a party brought into being by certain leading Brahmins and progressive Non-Brahmins of this place under the able guidance of Mr. R. P. Karandikar few months back) the communal issue was altogether conspicuous by its absence. The old party had grown so bureaucratic and so devoid of nationalism that the condolence resolution anent the death of Deshbandhu C. R. Das and a proposal to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Joseph Baptista (when he was announced to be present at Satara for the Maharastra Conference last year) were rejected with contempt. Even the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the father of the first free and compulsory Primary Education Act—which this Municipality had then introduced into the city, shared the same fate, when a resolution to present him an address was moved in 1921 as he had been here to preside over the District Conference and when the present element was rising into power. It is no wonder, therefore, that the new party could secure 12 (all Non-Brahmins) of 24 elected seats in the general elections; the nomination list remaining the same with the exception of one seat. In the elected list all are Non-Brahmins except Prof. Bapat, M. A. (Independent) and in the nomination list we find two Brahmins, including one ex-officio member.

"ELECTION BY TOSS."

To turn to our narrative, at five o'clock Mr. N. B. Rangane (nominated) rose to address the meeting when he was interrupted by the outgoing Vice-president and Khan Bahadur Cooper's lieutenant, Mr. S. S. Parulkar, pleader, with a taunt that the clock on the wall had not struck five; though it was an admitted fact the longer hand had crossed the centre. In a moment, however, the clock struck and the latter gentleman proposed that K. B. Cooper should take the chair that evening. Another councillor Mr. Bajare hastened to second the proposal. Mr. Rangane who was otn his legs al along proposed Prof. Bapat to the chair, pending the election of the Municipal President. Mr. Marutrao Chaukwale (Independent) seconded the proposal. Mr. Parulkar and his friends relied upon convention which they had trampled under foot in the District Local Board meeting only recently though the retiring President Mr. S. V. Joshi was present; and before that (as it was cited) in 1923 when K. B. Cooper was elected President of this Municipality the Civil Surgeon was voted to the chair. It was argued that since, unlike Prof. Bapat, K. B. Cooper was canvassing votes for the President's post it was in the fitness of things that he should avoid becoming the Chairman. But this appeal having fallen on deaf ears the proposal (favouring K. B. Cooper's chairmanship) was openly polled with the result that 15 members voted for and 15 against it. The new party lost one Mahomedan councillor but instead, they won the support of four Independent friends viz., Prof. Bapat, Messrs. Rangane, Chaukwale and Shirmbeker. Thereupon a discussion ensued and the Cooper party suggested the name of Mr. Phadke, the Huzur Deputy Collector as the convener's (Collector's) representative for chairmanship, to avoid the dead-lock over his (Cooper's) name. This suggestion was objected to as he was not allowed to give an assurance that he would remain neutral in the chair. A suggestion to choose by a toss one of the rival candidates for chairmanship was rejected as being primitive by the Cooper party, though the new party agreed to it.

After some fruitless discussion it became evident that the meeting was bound to dissolve but neither party seemed inclined to walk out, fearing that the rival party may proceed with the agenda. Later the leaders of both the parties by mutual agreement simultaneously withdrew and the house got cleared. The spectators behaved in a most orderly manner.

LONDON, April 25.

The Chief Officer having reported the dead-lock to the Collector (the Convener of the meeting) the latter has summoned another meeting of the Municipality for Tuesday the 27th April, to elect the office-bearers.

A DEAD-LOCK AT WAI.

A similar deadlock on the same issue and at the same hour is reported to have taken place in the Wai Municipal meeting. There the contest lay between Mr. Gore an orthodox Non-Brahmin and Mr. Padale a Satyashodhak Non-Brahmin.

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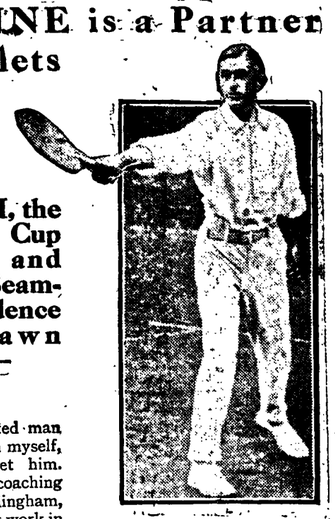

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"SAVE THE VILLAGE."

PROF. VASWANI ON SOCIAL SERVICE.

In his closing address to the Social Workers' Conference held at Larkana, Sind, on the 12th inst., Prof. T. L. Vaswani said:—A conference that does not lead to practical work has, I confess, little attraction for me. May this Conference bear some fruit! I confess sometimes when I survey the situation in Sind I feel sad. Over a generation has passed since Hiranand the pioneer of the social progress, started the work. Have we made much progress since? Have not new evil appeared? Does the remedy lie in institutions more than in individuals? Will the Association you have resolved to start be very fruitful? I confess there are questionings within me,—hesitation and doubt. But I am a born optimist. The name "Sangha" you have decided to give to your Association is beautiful. The name is charged with noble associations. The name calls up the great figure of Buddha. The Band of noble workers who gathered round him in the long ago, was named "Sangha." And of Him, the disciples asked:—Master, what is Service and what service may we do? And to them the Lord answered:—"Go and quench the Flames!" And the disciples wondered what the flames were. And He went on to speak of the flames of sorrow and hunger and disease and ignorance. Let my parting word to you be the ancient word:—"Go and quench the flames!" The four flames of sorrow and hunger and disease and ignorance—are with us Not merely in towns. Your work in towns may touch hardly 2 per cent. of the people of Sind. The main task lies in the villages. Hunger is there, and disease and ignorance, and joy is passing out. Let the Shewa Mandlis and Reform Leagues send out young men to work in the villages. Go there and quench the flames. The only way to save Sind is to save the Village.

SABARMATI CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Sabarmati Conference has now terminated. It has resulted in a compromise between Swarajists and Responsivists which is indeed curious and almost meaningless. Under the powerful influence of Mr. Gandhi's personality, in that quiet and peaceful atmosphere of his Ashram at Sabarmati, the leaders of the two parties have at last come to a truce after a hard fought battle; but from the agreement arrived at, one has to speculate with regret that the truce is going to be of very short duration.

In fact what does the agreement amount to? Does it show any policy of give and take which is the portent of any compromise? Responsivists have no ground to feel in any way satisfied with the results of the Conference. The acceptance of offices like the ministerships, which is their great doctrine, has received consideration within very narrow limits. Such posts are to be accepted only if there is an appreciable responsibility or a great initiative in them. It seems therefore that Responsivists have still to consider the question of capturing high offices in the Government. What about their ever-cherished gospel—take the Reforms for what they are worth? The compromise as it is before us is not in any way clear to that effect. It offers no guarantee for the interests of Responsivists. We simply learn that their principles shall be adopted only after a careful consideration which is likely to involve fresh difficulties. We shall witness a mere repetition of that scandalous "vieux jeu."

Supposing it is decided that there is no responsibility or initiative in the Minister's post, which is almost inevitable, are Responsivsts going to join hands with Swarajists? If they are willing, what about their new-born party and its doctrine? The promoters of the party may suggest that they severed their connection with the Swaraj Party merely because the leader of that party acted in a high-handed manner in his refusal to consider their proposal about the acceptance of high offices in the Government and that now, at any rate, their suggestion is going to be considered so that, even if it is rejected they would be perfectly justified in forming an alliance with them for they would be doing so only after their first object had been achieved. But in the event of their alliance they shall have to admit that the suggestion that they wanted to submit as members of the Swaraj party was either half discussed or badly planned for if they have firm confidence in their principles, on no account can they accept a method that shall, in their opinion, serve their country's interests in a lesser degree. If they answer in the negative, we are likly to ask them as to why they at all entered into a compromise which makes no settled provision for their party's programme.

The compromise, therefore, does not lead us to any improved condition in this long-drawn tug-of-war between the old veteran party with Pundit Motilal Nehru as its leader and the new, garrulous party with Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar as its promoters. On the contrary, it has enhanced the difficulties of the latter and has put them in a very awkward position. Time alone shall reveal how they emerge out of this dilemma. Till then we have reasons to entertain fears and doubts about their position.—Yours, etc.

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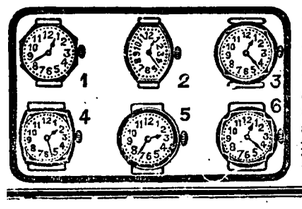

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LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—We in India are asked to remember that our civilization is quite different from that of the West and that we must never fall into the error of imitating the socialists of the West, while dealing with the Capitalist-cum-Labour problem. Class-war, we are told, does not exist in India and our national leaders don't want us to create it here. The greatest and most trusted of our national leaders of to-day advised the mill-workers of Ahmedabad some time back that a capitalist-employer was to his employees, what a father was to his children and they formed one family. Consequently their interests also were indissolubly bound up together. Workers at Jamshedpur also received similar advice on another occasion. This humanitarian and extra-charitable view is held by many of the Swarajist leaders also and when we see that the most advanced political party in India holds this view we need not even enquire what view is held by less advanced political parties who count for little. Whoever has seen the Marxian light will not entertain for one moment the foolish idea of community of interests as between capitalists and labourers, landlords and ryots. And such a person runs the risk of being dubbed an anti-nationalist or a prematurely international socialist.

But if one has to be true to himself one has to run that risk. Think for a moment with what the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mill-owners are busy for the last few days. They are fully exploiting Sir B. N. Mitra's visit to this Presidency by pointing out to the Industries and Labour Member of the Viceregal Cabinet that the Government are rather moving too fast in enacting labour legislation. At Ahmedabad the Mill-owners thanked Sir B. N. Mitra for whatever opposition Government gave to the efforts of Messrs. N. M. Joshi and D. Chamanlal to improve the hard lot of Indian workers. But they adopted a plaintive attitude for what little Government have so far done and was overdue to Indian Labour in the name of humanity. Madras papers have lately published what the owners of Karnatic and Buckingham Mills are doing there and how the newly passed Trades Union Registration acts is stinking into their nostrils. They do not want any independently conducted Trade Unions there, but just such ones as will be under their thumb. Now, is this like what a father would feel and do for his children? Does the comparison of employers and employees with a family of father and sons hold good?

Let us mention just a few things about which Ahmedabad Mill-owners have thought it fit to complain. Indian Labour is represented in the Legislative Assembly by a single nominated member, at present Mr. N. M. Joshi, while the Indian capitalists have six between the Commercial and Industrial interests alone. Capitalists, Landlords, Sardars and Mill-owners are already over-represented and yet the complaint is that they want more "adequate" representation. It is surprising that an amendment in the factory act which aims at controlling atmosphere in factories, considered injurious to the health of the workers is also opposed by the Mill-owners. But this is not all. They have even gone to the extent of thanking Government for having opposed Mr. Joshi's Maternity Benefits Bill! What are we left to deduce from all this? Is there class-war in India or no?—Yours, etc.

WORKER.

AHMEDABAD CRIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Pro Bono Publico" has indeed sounded the right note when he has so bitterly complained about the increase of crimes at Ahmedabad.

The methods suggested by him are the well-known methods adopted by the police authorities in dealing with the crimes and I submit they are neither adequate nor advisable.

Does he think that the Police officers do not know about many of these crimes? In the times of Messrs. Kelly and O'Gorman the most capable Police officers such things could not be tolerated but in the present day realm of slack discipline for the last two years the affairs of Ahmedabad Police adiministration have become hopelessly inefficient.

Hundreds of men (not a few of them innocent) are being caught by the Police and are being tried by various courts every month for petty thefts and minor offences but the real desperadoes who are at the back of all the big crimes escape.

One who walks in the streets of Ahmedabad can easily feel this and knows well who the leaders of these gangs are but is helpless.

It is indeed time for the Local Government to look into these matters and to remedy the evil.—Yours, etc.

Ahmedabad, April 22.

TRUTH.

WHY CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

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The Word for
MAY
is
MANUFACTURE

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA LTD.

"SPORTSMAN" Monthly Competition

PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE **Rs. 500** SECOND PRIZE **Rs. 250** THIRD PRIZE **Rs. 125**

100 Consolation Prizes of Fifty "Sportsman" Cigarettes.

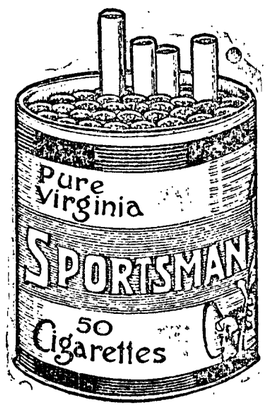
These Prizes will be Awarded EVERY MONTH FOR SIX MONTHS. Feb.—July 1926.

The above prizes are offered each month for six months for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the six months February-July, 1926, as follows:—

February "SPORTSMAN", March "OGDENS", April "ENGLISH", May "MANUFACTURE", June "MATURED", July "MELLOW". For example, for the February Competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "SPORTSMAN". Similarly the word for the March Competition would be OGDENS and so on. Here is an example as a guide for the February competition:—

S mart
P eople
O ften
R elate
T all
S tories
M ostly
A bsolute
N onsense

RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.



1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on the printed entry form relating to this competition contained in this advertisement or on a plain piece of note paper. TWO GENUINE PAPER DISCS EMBOSSED WITH THE WORDS **"SPORTSMAN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES"** AS PACKED IN TINS OF "SPORTSMAN" CIGARETTES MUST BE SENT WITH EACH ENTRY FORM.

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the "Sportsman" Competition, Post Box No. 89 Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

3. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded, in order of merit, to those competitors who, in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries, and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A COMPETITOR WHO SUBMITS MORE THAN ONE ENTRY MAY WIN MORE THAN ONE PRIZE, as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merit of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the Competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. or any of its allied companies.

This notice is issued by the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Post Box No. 89, Calcutta.

CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

Sentence to be written here.

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Two Paper Discs, embossed with the words "Sportsman" Virginia Cigarettes as packed in tins of "Sportsman" Cigarettes must be enclosed with each Entry Form.

(11)

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